Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1882.

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WEEKLY REVIEW.

Oils are in steady but moderate demand. Paraffine is firmer. Black oils are easier. The vegetable and animal oils are held firmly as a rule. Paints are in slight demand, with no changes in prices of conseqence. Dyes are dull. Cutch is stronger. Indigo dull. Naval stores are easier. Heavy chemicals are very firm. Brown sugar of lead is lower, brimstone and cream tartar firmer, fertilizing chemicals are weak. There is a good jobbing demand for drugs. Opium is dull, morphine quiet, quinine is excited, with an apparently upward tendency. Oils of anise and bergamot are higher. Cubebs are higher owing to a sharp rise in the London market and reported scarcity. Cuttlefish is lower. Newfoundland cod liver oil is a little firmer.

Extreme ease still prevails in the money market, notwithstanding the shipment of 2½ millions gold to Europe on Saturday and the prospect of further shipments this week. It is clear that there is a plethora of loanable funds. Borrowers on miscellaneous stock collateral are accommated at 2½@4 per cent. for money on call.

Loans on Government bonds can be had at 2 per cent, and time loans on stocks at 3@4 per cent. For commercial paper 3½@5½ per cent is the range for the best class of bills.

Governments closed as follows:

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Sterling, 60 days, nominal.....$4 88	
Do sight, nominal..... 4 90¼	
Do 60 days, actual..... 4 86½@4 86¾	

PROJECT TO REMOVE THE DUTY FROM ANILINES.

We are in receipt of information from Europe to the effect that a number of the principal manufacturers of aniline colors there are taking action to form an organization having for its purpose the removal of the import duty upon anilines in this country. Letters have been addressed to all manufacturers of these products, inviting their co-operation and asking subscriptions to the funds of the organization. It is proposed, we understand, to raise a large fund for use in lobbying through a measure which shall either remove the duty from anilines altogether or so far reduce it as to render it no longer protective to American manufacturers to the extent that it is at present. The growth of the industry here during the past two years has been such as to awaken foreign manufacturers to the fact that a real rival is likely to be built up here, although for a long time it was supposed that the conditions for successfully making anilines here, were wanting. The growth of the industry was certainly so slow as to warrant such an impression, For years there was but one aniline factory here, and that was not an active competitor of foreign makers on any line of colors. Within the last two years foreigners familiar with the aniline business have been led by the inducements offered by the protective duty here to invest in the establishment of works in different parts of the country, and now out of seven works in this country at least four are operated by persons who are interested in foreign aniline factories. Of course it is a matter of small moment to them whether the duty remains on or not. But with the three concerns which have no foreign connections the question of protection is a quite serious one. There is another concern also which is engaged in the manufacture of benzole, and which would be affected by the removal of the duty on anilines, though it is possible that the benzole industry, using our cheap petroleum residuums as a base, might exist here on an export trade for its product.

A few years ago, before the manufacture of anilines showed signs of attaining any prominence among American industries, the reduction or removal of the duty would probably have been easier of accomplishment than it will be now. We question whether a sufficiently strong lobby can be organized to effect such a change in the tariff for some years. The Manufacturing Chemists' Association and the Woolen Manufacturers' Association would doubtless unite in opposing such a change. While the latter, together with the Silk Association might see advantage to the industries which they represent in free anilines, they would probably hesitate about encouraging any movement which might prove an entering wedge to a general reduction of duties. If the foreign manufacturers are being led by the promises of some American legislator or lobbyist into raising the funds alluded to above—and it is probable that the movement originated in some such source—we think they are being deceived as to the probability of accomplishing any change in our tariff laws.

THE SHELLAC VARNISH CASE AGAIN.

On Friday of last week, before Judge Shipman and a jury, the case of Birmingham against the United States came on for trial. The facts concerning this controversy have been frequently stated in the Reporter, but are briefly as follows: The plaintiff under the name of Harty & Co. exported a mixture of shellac and alcohol from Canada to the United States, paying thereon the customary import duty imposed on varnish, upon its entry here. The collector here detained the goods on the ground of undervaluation claiming that the compound was not varnish and that it was liable to the duty which would be imposed on the ingredient of chief value, which he held to be the alcohol. Harty & Co. claimed that the compound was varnish, and even if it were not that the alcohol employed by them was bought in Peoria, Ill., taken to Canada in bond, then mixed with the shellac and returned to this country, and that the value of the alcohol was, therefore, its value in bond, thus causing the shellac to represent the article of chief value. The Treasury Department confirmed the collector's classification, but abandoned the charge of undervaluation, and released the goods. In order to test the validity of the classification, Harty & Co. caused to be imported a single barrel of the compound upon which the alcohol duty was levied, which they paid under protest. They then brought suit to recover the difference between the duty on varnish and that upon alcohol which had been collected. This is the case which was tried on Friday. The plaintiffs on the trial strenously maintained that the compound was varnish, and as such liable only to the duty imposed on that article by special provision, and that the question of value of ingredients was not pertinent to the case. The judge, very properly, directed the jury to find a verdict in accordance with this view, thus overruling the decision of the Treasury Department. Harty & Co. will not, however, be permitted to enter their goods at this rate of duty, until the Department shall acquiesce in the decision of the Circuit Court. The most important element of the decision is that which re-affirms the point which had previously been established by repeated decisions of the Supreme Court, that a special provision of the statute covering a particular article shall prevail as against a general provision. The question has been decided by the Department both ways, and it is quite time that some definite conclusion should be arrived at on so important a matter. Our readers have been made aware, by the facts we have placed before them from time to time, of the consistent action of Messrs. Harty & Co, in this matter, and of the entire absence of fraudulent proceedings on their part. The letter of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, French, in dismissing the seizure proceedings in this case, fully vindicates them from the allegation of fraudulent intent which was brought against them by the special agents of the Government at the time of the seizures. In his letter, the Secretary says:

"The District Attorney reports that the importers evidently acted in strict compliance with the provisions of the law, and in entering their goods followed the decisions and regulations of this Department, and entered them at a value and a rate of duty 'fixed by the Government.'"

THE POWER OF THE STANDARD'S PIPE LINES.

Perhaps the greatest, and certainly the most dangerous power of the Standard Oil Co, at the present time, is that which it possesses through being the custodian of ninety per cent of the crude oil above ground, outside of private tankage. Of total stocks estimated at 20,000,000 bbls, the last report of the United Pipe Lines showed 26,000,000 bbls, in the tanks and lines of that company, which is but a branch of the Standard. Against 26,000,000 bbls, of this oil, pipe line certificates have been issued, and these certificates, having no other security than the integrity of the clique which constitutes the Standard Oil Co. are made the basis of operations involving many millions of capital and the solvency of many thousand men. There is absolutely no check upon the Standard in its manipulation of this vast branch of its business. A producer may gauge the oil in his tanks before it has been run into the lines and the sediment in his tanks afterwards, and may thus know to a certainty how much of his oil is in the lines. So, too, a man taking oil from the lines may gauge the deliveries and may be sure that he has obtained the amount he is charged with. These are inalienable rights which the nature of the business will always assure to the customer of the lines, though we may be sure that were any method possible by which the customer could be prevented from verifying the statements of the pipe company in these matters, that method would be adopted. Further than this, however, verification is out of the question, and the customer of the United Lines is wholly at the mercy of the most lawless band of mercantile brigands that ever preyed upon the commerce of any country. If a tank bursts, or a fire occurs, there is no means of ascertaining the loss except from the statements of the pipe line officials, and the general average assessment to which every owner of oil in the lines contributes *pro rata*, may go wholly to make good the actual loss of oil, or it may go in part into the coffers of the Standard Oil Co. If under circumstances favorable to the business, such as an active demand and enhanced price for refiued, the price of crude enjoys a sympathetic rise, the Standard, which consumes probably seventy five per cent. of the crude, is not obliged to buy its oil, it can borrow from the stocks entrusted to it, just as a bank can borrow from the funds of its depositors, and can replace the oil when the price goes down. Meanwhile it would have been collecting storage on the oil it was using from the owner who had been forced to loan his oil without consideration to a consumer who, under other circumstances, would have been compelled to buy at the high prices. As to the quantity of oil held in stock above ground, we can have only the word of the Standard. No impartial man would be permitted to correct its gauges, and its daily statements of pipe runs and deliveries—items which fairly indicate production and consumption—can be manipulated so as to tell any tale that may be best suited to its ends. There are few persons who believe that its statements of stocks or its deductions for sediment fairly represent the true condition of its tanks and lines; but no man can prove his doubts. The net stocks may be twenty-five per. cent, less than they are stated to be, and outside of the pipe line managers the fact could not be known.

It is within the power of this great storage company to produce one of the most serious local panics that has overtaken any section of the country, by an over-issue of certificates or by defaulting on those issued against oil which it has actually received. Pipe line certificates are received as collateral for loans in every bank in the oil country, and default upon those certificates would bankrupt nine-tenths of those financial institutions and their depositors. The effect of such a disaster would be felt throughout the nation. Such power in any hands would be unsafe, and should be prevented by the building up and maintainance of competition. But when it is in the hands of men who permit no scruple to intervene between them and the gratification of their lust for gain, the danger is appalling.

The Future City Oil Works, of St. Louis, Mo., have opened branch houses in Pittsburg, Cleveland and Cincinnati, and are making preparations to establish offices in leading cities. This is one of the most enterprising firms in the cottonseed oil business, and its goods are warranted to be as represented. Paragon, the name by which its cooking oil is so well known, has been patented, and there is an immense demand for it, being declared better than lard oil, and cheaper.

THE MENHADEN OIL MARKET.

There never was a time in the history of the menhaden oil trade when the market was as bare of crude oil as at present. Last year at this time there were about 2000 barrels in manufacturers hands. To-day there is none, the makers having disposed of the last of their old oil nearly two weeks ago and not yet being in a position to offer any quantity of new. The export demand for pressed, which was large and unexpected, has left the pressers rather short of either crude or pressed stock. The opening of the season promises to be later this year than ever before. So far there have been very few fish caught, and their yield of oil has been small and of poor quality. A lot of fish caught this week to the south of Sandy Hook gave only one and a half gallons to the thousand, and fish caught further down the coast yielded poor dark oil in very small quantity. But twenty barrels new oil have come to this market yet, and this was made from fish caught off the New Jersey coast. Reports from the Chesapeake, however, are more favorable, and it is expected, if the weather becomes warmer, that the fish will run in larger numbers in a few days.

The prospects of a prosperous season were never better than at present for both the manufacturer and presser, and as a prominent dealer expressed it, we are likely to "see fun" in the market this year. All competing products are higher than usual at this time of the year. Cod oil will be scarce and probably high, and whale oil is in small supply, with little prospect of an increase during the remainder of the year, and higher prices for this product seem inevitable. Cottonseed oil during the past few months has almost ceased to be considered a competitor of menhaden oil, owing to its increased cost, and, if report is true, it is not likely to be on a level with the fish product again this season. There is but one other consideration, and that is a good or fair yield of menhaden oil. It is too early yet to form an opinion on this point, but as no good reason can be advanced why the catch should not be as large or larger than that of last year, we may reasonably look for plenty of fish even though the season is backward. Already about two-thirds of the fleet are out, and if they have any sort of success there will be enough oil to supply whatever deficiency may exist within a week or two.

DUTY ON WINDOW GLASS.

It is so seldom that we feel called upon to question the accuracy of the statements of our esteemed contemporary, *Bradstreets*, that a serious injustice done one of our large business interests in its last issue may be viewed with considerable forbearance. In an article entitled "The Glass Trade," after speaking of the glass industry of the country and remarking that some manufacturers complain of dullness caused by foreign competion, it makes the following extraordinary statement:

> The latest form of this complaint, however, is one that will bear investigation. It is that packages of foreign glass marked to contain a less amount of glass than is really the case are carelessly passed through the custom houses. For instance, a box marked as containing fifty feet of glass, but really containing a hundred, pays duty only on the fifty feet, and so gets it in at half price. How much truth there is in this charge it is difficult to say; but one American manufacturer makes the statement that "nearly one-half the window glass that is brought into this country is bamboozled through the custom houses in one way or another.

This "American manufacturer" either knew nothing of the subject upon which he was talking or is guilty of wilful misrepresentation. In the first place all window glass imported into this country comes in boxes containing fifty feet, sometimes a trifle more, but that is the standard. The number of boxes containing 100 feet is so limited that it is not taken into consideration by the trade. The largest houses do not import them at all, for the reason that they are unsalable and only odd lots occasionally find a market. The duty on all window glass is levied upon the weight and not upon the number of feet that the box contains. Upon the arrival of an invoice of glass at this port the Appraiser selects a number of boxes indiscriminately from the lot. These are taken to public store, the glass removed from the boxes and weighed. The weight of the lot per box is then estimated and the importer knows nothing about the amount of duty he will be called upon to pay until called upon to settle. The statement that "nearly one-half the glass imported into this country is bamboozled through the custom house in one way or another" is too idle to demand refutation. The wholesale charge that the glass importers of New York are intentional smugglers to the extent of half their importation can only be characterized as a base falsehood and one which we think few American manufacturers would endorse.

TRADE ITEMS.

Mr. H. C. Ohlen has removed to No. 21 Beaver street.

Mr. Richard Lacey has removed to No. 131 Pearl street.

Topeka, Kansas, now wants a glucose factory.

Mr. Daniel T. Church, of Tiverton, was in town last week.

Mr. Arthur Dean, with Messrs. John Jewett & Sons, has returned from a brief European trip.

The Asheville (N. C.), Citizen, thinks that a deposit of petroleum has been discovered near that place.

Mr. L. H. Cress, representative here of Messrs. Richardson & Co., of St. Louis, will leave in a few days for that city.

Mr. O. B. Steele, manager of the Relief Oil Works at Franklin, Pa., favored us with a call on Friday last, during a brief visit to this city.

An explosion of oil on the New Jersey Central Railroad last Thursday destroyed several oil and coal cars causing a loss of $30,000.

One of Capt. Luce's steamers made a haul of 100,000 menhaden, near the Delaware Capes one day last week. The fish were poor, yielding only 1½ gallons to the thousand.

Mr. John J. Petit, of the firm of Parsons & Petit, will receive the sympathy of his mercantile friends in the bereavement he has sustained by the death of his only son, a youth of 14 years.

By a typographical error in an article upon the industries of Pittsburgh, which appeared in our last, the number of corroders of lead in that city was stated as "four." As a matter of fact there are eight.

The Chester Oil Co. held an election at its office in Philadelphia, on Thursday last. Mr. A. N. Perrin was chosen president, in place of Mr. B. D Benson, and, otherwise, the old officers were re-elected. The change has no significance.

The firm of Weisenberger & Duff, of Pittsburg, has dissolved. Mr. Weisenberger has taken works formerly leased to the Standard, but upon which its lease expired recently, and will start them up within a week or so under the name of the "Iola Oil Works."

As will be seen by the announcement in another column, the firm of Downer, St. John & Co. has been dissolved owing to the expiration of the term of copartnership, and the business will be closed, Messrs. Downer and McClellan signing in liquidation. We understand that the future movements of the gentlemen comprising the firm are not yet definitely decided upon.

We have received from Messrs. John W. Perkins & Co., of Portland, Me., a copy of their catalogue of drugs, chemicals, dyes, proprietary articles, etc., etc., including everything usually dealt in by druggists, or needed in fitting up and stocking a drug store. In the department of drugs, chemicals, dyes, etc., this catalogue gives the size of package in which each article usually comes, and in that of patent medicines and proprietary articles, the retail price, both of which will be valuable as guides in ordering. Owing to the frequent fluctuations of the market, the price current is omitted, the column usually devoted to this being left blank, so that the book may be used to keep a record of prices paid. The volume is of a handy size and must prove a great convenience to the retailer.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Proprietary Goods and the Contract Plan.

ST. LOUIS, May 5, 1882.

Editor OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER:

The columns of your paper having been freely opened to the discussion of what is known as the contract plan as applied to proprietary goods, and as this subject appears to still be but imperfectly understood by many interested therein, I desire to occupy so much of your space for its further consideration as may be necessary to place the whole matter in its proper light and bearings before the public.

The Western Wholesale Drug Association has had this subject under careful examination, through its appropriate committee, for several years, and during their recent extensive tour among proprietors, they were able to throw much new light upon the matter, and to induce a large number to favorably consider and adopt the plan.

They virtually asked the proprietors to arbitrarily fix the price at which their goods should be sold by the jobber to the retailer, as to give to first a reasonable wholesale profit, and at the same time leave a large and satisfactory margin of not less than fifty per cent to the latter. In other words, proprietors were asked to extend the system of arbitrary and fixed prices, with which their goods are first placed upon the market, over all subsequent sales, carrying the principles that govern in this branch of business to their legitimate ends, instead of abandoning them, as heretofore, after they leave the proprietor's hands. And this is the contract plan—specifically it is the binding of the purchaser by the proprietor, by a written contract over his own signature, not to resell the goods bought at less than a stated price, the strict observance of which entitles the buyer to a rebate on settlement, which he cannot claim if he fails to keep his agreement. This is no more than the carrying one step further of the principles on which all proprietary goods are first sold, and entirely in accordance with the laws that insure success in their handling. It is no new innovation, but simply a healthy extension of the already established and admitted methods. No self respect or independence on the part of the jobber is forfeited in selling at prescribed prices that he has not already experienced when making his purchases of the proprietor. It simply completes the plan of branding specialities which has heretofore been commenced but left unfinished.

It will doubtless be asserted that this agreement however honestly entered into, will be in some cases broken. Possibly stock infractions may occasionally occur, though it may fairly be asserted that no honest man after agreeing in writing to observe certain stipulations, will violate his contract. But we cannot *insure* perfection in any undertaking in this uncertain world. The experience of large houses who have conducted their affairs on this plan successfully for several years, assures us that it is practicable and that it adds to the profits as well as to the care and comfort of conducting business. The violation that may occur will be done in a secret manner and confined to limited territory scarcely effecting the general prosperity of trade, and will soon be pointed out and corrected.

The necessity of this course becomes more apparent when we come to consider the peculiar condition of this class of goods when thrown upon the market at a never varying price and then left to the merciless and sharp competition which permeates every department of modern business. They are soon forced down to unremunerative prices. They are now, and have been for a long time, down so low, that they do not return to the dealer more than one-third of the actual cost of conducting his business. This difficulty is the natural inheritance of proprietory goods. If the cost price were not an invariable and fixed one and they were subject to the same laws that govern the prices of general merchandise, which vary in accordance with supply and demand, the dealer by judicious purchase at the proper time, could secure a margin of profit by an advance in the first cost. But the cost remaining always the same this evil of cutting prices once consummated, admits of no remedy in this direction. No doubt it will here be asked why dealers do not agree upon adhering to higher prices and not come to the proprietor for relief—but it has been found impracticable owing to the peculiar laws that govern specialties to correct the evil in this way, for the most insignificant jobber who thinks it may be to his temporary interest to break the market on any article, can do so, by distributing his *prices current* generally among the trade. The price once down must remain down and the chance for a fair profit to the dealer forever gone.

The radical change which the contract plan brings about in the conduct of this business after the goods leave the proprietor, is not only more agreeable to all concerned, but must inure to the advantage of the proprietor as well as the distributor. Heretofore, arbitrary force alone, through extensive advertising, was relied upon by the proprietor, to insure the sale of his goods. He creates a demand for them in this way, and the dealer must buy them in order to meet the demands of his customers, and this too, whether he can make an adequate profit or not. For a time a new article may afford some reasonable profit to the dealer, but it is soon cut down and falls into the universal condition of similar goods. Thus the jobber is obliged to buy these goods on terms absolutely dictated to him and sell them under the disastrous circumstances indicated above. Of course he sells as few as he possibly can under this incomplete, compulsory system and encourages the sale of new and competing articles upon which, for a time at least, he realizes greater gain, or rather suffers less loss. It is this condition of things that has brought so many new goods into competition with the old and established articles. There is no mutual interest or good feeling between proprietor and distributor, but rather one of adverse interest and dislike. The contract plan by extending the same principle which governs in its first sale by the proprietor over the jobber, fixing definitely the price at which he may sell to the retailer, this price being so fairly adjusted as to secure to the jobber a ten per cent profit and to the retailer one of not less than fifty per cent, brings all parties concerned into a harmony of interest and the entire transaction from proprietor to consumer becomes one of mutual satisfaction, because of mutual interest. It changes the transactions between proprietors and distributors from what may be justly called *a belligerant peace* to a condition of harmonious co-operation and mutual support, and cannot fail to promote the interest and comfort of all concerned.

This losing business has been growing so rapidly of late years, through the multiplication of proprietory articles that as above stated, about one-third of the entire wholesale drug trade is made up of it, and it is no wonder that the dealers of the West, now joined by the large Eastern house, are unanimous in demanding a change. They have, for lo! these many years, like the Israelites in Egypt, been making brick without being supplied with straw wherewith to construct them—like them are now seeking their way out of the land of bondage, and again like them feel assured they will secure deliverance. It is an evil that has become so burdensome and unbearable that it must sooner or later be definitely solved and is the natural consequence of proprietors failing to carry the principal of fixed prices with which they start their goods upon the market to its legitimate end and which is reached by the contract plan.

This demoralization in prices among the wholesale trade, and which has been shown to be the natural result of forcing an article upon the market at a fixed price, which necessarily bears no relation either to its real value or its actual cost; has extended also through the retail trade, and they now are reaping the inevitable and unprofitable results of this pernicious system. Such being the case, they are now actually uniting in our principal cities and demanding that proprietary goods shall be sold at the price placed by the proprietor upon the package, but which price has never heretofore been enforced. It will be seen, then, that the whole line of distributors are in the same category and are unitedly calling for redress. They insist, and that too with a large share of justice, that the jobber selling to them so large a portion of goods without profit must necessarily add to the price of all other goods purchased by them in order to pay his expenses and sustain himself in business. In fact all, both wholesaler and retailer, have come to the wise conclusion that every article should pay its fair and equitable portion of profit, sufficient to meet the exigencies of a well conducted business.

Thus it will be seen that all intermediate dealers are justly dissatisfied, and are entitled to relief—that it is the interest, as well as the large moral obligation of the proprietor, to grant it, and that the experience of several large houses who have adhered to the contract plan for several years in the conduct of their business sufficiently demonstrates its practicability.

JAMES RICHARDSON.

The Conspirators.

NEW YORK, May 4th, 1882.

Editor OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER:

The people outside—I mean the independent refiners, and dealers as well as consumers—can form but a very slight idea of the real consternation existing in the ranks of the Standard. The letters of Mr. John Henry Keene, Jr., from Baltimore, and their endorsement all over the country by legal minds, has well calculated to inspire them with terror, for as the great poet tells us, "Conscience makes cowards of us all." I am in the midst of this nefarious set for no other reason than that my necessities compel me to remain, but if any means can be devised without any discovery of myself, I can furnish proof upon proof of acts done in pursuance of authority of Rockafeller and others that would accomplish all that can be desired. I stood ready, as do scores of others, to deliver them over, hand and foot, if only I would not be betrayed. You have no idea of the internal hatred against them by those who take their money and keep their mouths. They are just as dead against them, if their interests were not tied up, as any independent, and you need only fan the fire in the right way, when the proof you will get from every quarter will astound you. Many of the refineries which are wearing the Standard's collar are far from being friendly, though on apparently intimate terms with the Standard. They are so because their interests compel them to appear so. There is nothing that the Standard will not indirectly do, and though they are cautious in the selection of their agents, yet these hireling agencies can just as easily be managed as not if your organization can get hold of them. Why don't you form a bureau for secret service so that those who have what you require may with safety to themselves afford you all the information in their power. I have now a large collection of entries from their books of various transactions with amounts, divided as profits from some of the most infamous transactions, but there is no reliable means of forwarding it in such shape as to make it serviceable to your cause. I subsist upon the mere caprice of these people, and I should like to be put in the way of earning an honest living among respectable people and get clear of these rascals. As soon as I can I promise you my aid, and information of a detailed character sufficient to show up their transactions in a way which will astonish all of you.

CLERICUS.

Star Route and Standard.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6, 1882.

Editor OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER.

The decision of Judge Wylie has sustained the views of your lawyer from Baltimore—I mean in the Star Route conspiracy cases as applied to the Standard Oil Company. The charge against them is for a conspiracy to defraud the United States Government. There is now no doubt that they will be brought to trial upon the facts. Compared with the mountain of evidence that has been and is now gathering against the Standard Oil Company, the proof against the Star Route criminals is as an egg shell. The counsel in this case are pressing the questions with ability and zeal. The prospects that the Star Route conspirators will all get their deserts was never better than now. The strong points of the Standard could not be compared with Brady's. His only defence is that himself and his accomplices could not be tried, nor even proceeded against, because the "*expedition and increase*" in the Star Route service had been ordered by the former in the exercise of his *official* discretion; that he was a ministerial officer and if he misused his discretion to the loss of Uncle Sam, and the profit of contractors, he could not be brought to account for it in a court of justice.

In the case of the Standard there could not be interposed any such plea. The Standard stands naked for its enemies lash.

The law which Mr. Keene's admirable letter on the question of the indictability of the Standard for conspiracy is now receiving the severest test on the star route trials. The result will show of this trial what the Standard has to expect from those whom its ruthless policy has forced to the wall of financial ruin. There is a vast amount of secret feeling here amongst those who are quiet till the proper time arrives. Let some injured person or other commence the ball and when opened there are plenty to follow up the shot. I am watching the Star cases with great interest. I know of no other cases wherein the principles of law as announced by Mr. Keene have ever before arisen in the country. Bnt the history of increasing monopoly makes the question one of deepening interest to every branch of trade.

COUNSELLOR.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DRUGS.

Maders, Cal—C E Brown is dead.

Sutter Creek—Dunlap & Dennis have desolved and Dennis is alone.

Rico, Col—B A Taft has sold out.

Derby, Conn—C B Brooks is going to Birmingham.

Middletown, Del—W F Kennedy and Robert B McKee have been burnt out.

Chester, Ill—Wright & Morrison have dissolved and J C Wright continues.

Earlville—W G Sanderorook has given a mortgage for $200.

Homer—J A Tudor has given a mortgage for $150.

Mowcoqua—G M Keiser has given way to C W Keiser.

Time—W S Kline has given a mortgage for $300.

Garrett, Ind—J H Dibert has failed.

Vevay—Smith Bros have made an assignment.

Lyons, Kas—Atkinson & Brown have dissolved and Atkinson, Brown & Porter continue.

McPherson—H H Bixby has given way to H Scofield.

Spring Hill—J R Deems has given way to C Stevens.

Louisville, Ky—Bates & Subby have dissolved.

North East, Md—Wm Beatty is out of business and Chas E Beaty continues.

Lawrence, Mass—Geo F Talbut has given a mortgage for $500.

Newton Highlands.—Eben J Williams has given a realty mortgage for $4500.

Cass City, Mich—Gordon & Weydemeyer have dissolved and Weydemeyer & Predmore continue.

Detroit—Andrew McFarland has given a bill of sale for $1500.

Gaylord—F M Howe has given way to Bates & Congleton.

Otsego Lake—N R Gilbert is going to Bay City.

Ziiwaukee—M Hendry has sold out to Jas S Lyon.

Rushford, Minn—Langen & Urheim have dissolved, and O E Langen continues.

Adrian, Mo—W P Hall has sold out to A J Satterlee.

California—Martin & Miller have dissolved, and J B Martin continues.

Carthage—H C Hollingsworth has given way to Sombert & Boeschel.

Fayetteville—Miller & Oates have dissolved, and Oates & Swettnam continue.

Kansas City—Campbell Bros have been attached.

Lindley—Jewett, Ellwood & Co have dissolved, and W R Ellwood continues.

Maitland—Parks & Roberts have changed to Roberts & Miller.

Miami—A R Edmonds has given way to J N Dunlap.

Osceola—Holly & Edwards have dissolved, and D K Holly continues.

Purdy—Means & Pilant have dissolved, and T J Means continue.

Wilcox—Booth & Glaze have dissolved, and Glaze & Cain continue.

Fairbury, Neb—Hinkle and Jackson, of Hinkle, Carr & Co, have sold out.

Unadilla—Swisher & Stoner have dissolved, and Stoner continues.

Hoboken, N J—A Von Hake is closing up.

Las Vegas, N M—David C Winters has sold out to Brownlee & Shoemaker.

Belmont, N Y—J S Norton has given way to L W Crittenden.

Brooklyn—A J Rozzelowski has had a fire; loss $1000, fully insured.

Buffalo—Baker & Sping are closed.

New York—Downer, St John & Co have dissolved.

Troupsburg—A judgment for $141 has been taken against S A Peroy.

Troy—Geo S Bennett is boarding the sheriff. H C Sheldon & Co have dissolved.

Dayton, O—Geo M Dixon has been sued for $109.

Sandusky—L A Beihl has given a realty mortgage for $3000.

Portland, Oregon—Henry H Klingel & Co, have failed, and made an assignment.

Crawford's Corner, Pa—J M Berlin has been executed for $2849.

Erin, Tenn—Burgie & Rauscher have dissolved, and J C Burgie is alone.

Waverley, Tenn—Jas Wyley has sold out to A C Rudolph.

Albany, Tex—S C S Durham is dead.

Cisco, Tex—Yarbrough & Martin have dissolved.

Denton, Tex—F W Smith has been attached for $2200.

New Braunfels, Tex—L Claessen is dead.

Woodstock, Va—J S Irvin & Son have dissolved, and Irvin Bro & Co, continue.

St Johnsbury, Vt—J L Monty has given a mortgage for $200.

OILS.

New York, N Y—Curtis & Weed have dissolved and new firm continues under style of Henry Curtis & Co. Haws and Bardwell have dissolved.

Bradford, Pa—A judgment for $293 has been obtained against A F Heald.

SASH BLINDS.

Troy, N Y—Frank Hydom has been burnt out, loss fully insured.

PAINTS.

New Orleans, La—S Lacour & Son have dissolved by death of son.

PAPER HANGINGS.

Baltimore, Md—W G Hynson, of B T Hynson's Sons, is dead.

St Louis, Mo—Newcomb Bros have called a meeting of creditors.

GLASS.

New York, N Y—Edward A Boyd has changed to Edward A Boyd & Sons.

SOAPS.

San Francisco, Cal—I J Kaufman is insolvent.

CONFECTIONERS.

Burlington Junction, Mo—Jas Durnall has added a "Co" to his name.

St Louis, Mo—S Sides has sold out to Preiss & Brooker.

Providence, R I—L A Tillinghast has changed style to Tillinghast & Anthony.

RECENT PATENTS.

(Specifications furnished for 50 cents.)

257,136. COMBINED LABEL, GUIDE SLIP AND WRAPPER FOR BOTTLES. Issued April 25, 1882.

Claim.—In combination with a bottle, a label, guide slip and wrapper, the guide slip consisting of a strip of paper or other fabric having a printed label at one end, and the remaining portion of the slip containing instructions, the label end of the guide slip being attached to the bottle and the remaining portion of the slip left free and adapted to be wrapped around the bottle, substantially as specified.

257,242. MANUFACTURE OF BROWN DYE-STUFFS. Issued May 2, 1882.

Claim—The brown coloring matter formed by the reaction of the nitrous acid upon the salts of the alphanaphthylaminesulphonic acid in neutral or very slightly acid solution.

257,243. MANUFACTURE OF BROWN DYE-STUFFS. Issued May 2, 1882.

Claim—The brown coloring matter formed by the reaction of nitrous acid upon the salts of the betanaphthylaminesulphonic acid in neutral or very slightly acid solution.

257,381. COMPOUND FOR REMOVING STAINS. Issued May 2, 1882.

The detergent liquid is applied by means of a brush or rag to the object to be cleansed. It is composed of deodorized or refined gasoline, one gallon; alcohol, two ounces; oil of cassia, one-half ounce; oil of wintergreen, one half ounce; sulphuric ether, three ounces; borax, one-eighth dram.

Claim—The herein described compound for removing grease, dirt, and spots, consisting of deodorized gasoline, alcohol, oil of cassia, oil of wintergreen, sulphuric ether, and borax.

TRADE MARKS.

Trade Marks Registered May 2, 1882:

9,330. REMEDY FOR CORNS, WARTS, BUNIONS AND INDURATIONS OF THE SKIN. The words "Indian Corn" on the pictorial representation of a human foot and leg. Application filed January 28, 1882.

LABELS.

Labels Registered April 25th, 1882:

2,670. Title, "DR. CADY'S CONDITION POWDERS FOR HORSES AND CATTLE. Application filed March 28, 1882.

2,671. Title, "EASTBURN'S PINE TAR CORDIAL." Application filed December 31, 1881.

2,672. Title, "HINRICH'S AMERICAN CORN CURE." Application filed March 31, 1882.

Labels registered May 2, 1882.

2,673. Title, "CAREY'S COMPOUND PETROLEUM PILLS." Application filed March 8, 1882.

2,674. Title, "ACID EMULSION COD LIVER OIL." Application filed April 10, 1882.

2,675. Title, "SEAR'S IMPROVED INSECT POWDER." Application filed March 21, 1882.

Moses's Rod in Pickle for the Standard.

Mr. John Henry Keene, Jr., of Baltimore, sends us the following letter which he has received from Mr. Moses Sweetzer, of Parkersburg, W. Va., who is known as a most unflinching foe of the Standard. It will be noticed that our esteemed friend, like his scriptural namesake, has a rod, which he is pickling for the monopoly No West Virginian can entertain very kindly feelings toward the oil monopoly which has ruined one of the most promising industries of that State. Mr. Sweetser writes as follows:

We have read your letters in the OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER with interest and thank you for the same. Such manly expressions are timely and to the point. Now is the time for back bone and moral courage to resist the octopus who is trying to get his poisonous fangs or tentacles upon the producers, refiners and dealers in oils. We all should be enthusiastic, firm and determined not to allow these curses of free trade, commerce and honest labor to control us by their nefarious and crushing-out system. "Once upon a time" there was a great and blighting monopoly called Britain, with a large exchequer, House of Lords and House of Commons, and an army and navy at her command—mistress of the seas—who persisted in taxing the colonies three pence a lb. on tea. What did a few firm men of principle do in Boston harbor? Pitched it overboard and set Great Britain to howling and eight years' war, in which our independence was gained, and that too when we were subjects of the King, and we were only three millions. Now we are fifty millions and not subjects of monopolies or rascalities and will not allow the Cleveland clique to reign over us. The handwriting is on the wall "mene mene tekel upharsin," and the fiat has gone forth, we will not allow them to go any farther. The day of grace has passed with them. Their tyranny will soon end, and all the people will say Amen. Their iniquities in this quarter, through Camden, a bought-up Standard senator, is a lasting disgrace, and that monstrosity should be held up to public odium. We have several rods in pickle for this patricide.

A Nova Scotia Oil Co. in Trouble.

Suit has been brought in Boston against the Inverness Oil Company for a balance due on purchases of leases of oil lands, and its property in Nova Scotia has been attached This is a corporation chartered under the laws of Nova Scotia, April 14, 1881, but it is virtually a Boston company. Mr. W. A. Woods, an oil merchant of this city, is, or was, its president, the Hon. F. A. Hart was at one time its treasurer, and the latter office, which is now vacant, was subsequently filled by Charles A. Campbell, a well-known coal dealer in Chelsea. The directors were, at its organization, W. A. Woods, John C. Watson, T. E. Major, and also, it is said, John D Sanborn, George Batchelder, formerly of the Eastern Rail road, and Charles A. Campbell. Mr. Watson, however, was present only at the first meeting of the stockholders, but not being entirely satisfied with the outlook, resigned, and has since, it is said, taken no further part in its affairs. Several other resignations have taken place. A Mr. James S. Longhead is the manager of the Company. At the beginning it was capitalized at $500,000, the par value of its shares being $25. Its object was mainly the sinking of oil wells in land leased by it. It is stated that under a contract made by Mr. Longhead six or seven wells have been sunk. The stock of the company was placed upon the Boston market, and sold, it is alleged, at from $3 to $5 per share, and a number of prominent persons, among them ex-Secretray of the Navy, Robeson, were led to invest in it. The capital stock was after a time increased to $1,000,000 for the avowed purpose in part of raising a fund to purchase additional leases of some 25,000 or 30,000 acres of oil land. These leases appear to have been purchased, and it is alleged that the company gave its bond for between $40,000 and $50,000 in payment thereof. It is claimed, however, that but a small portion of this has been paid, and hence the suit for the balance due. While this suit was pending, it is further alleged, the personal property of the company was transferred to the general manager in satifaction of certain debts said to be due him in connection with the sinking of the wells mentioned above. Thus, if these statements are correct, the property of the company is all under attachment or out of its possession to satisfy claims for the purchase of additional leases and the development of its property, all of which, it is believed, could not have exceeded $100,000. One of the conditions of charters given to companies under the laws of Nova Scotia is, that they shall not go into operation until twenty five per cent of the capital stock shall have been actually paid in; and as in obedience to this provision, $250,000 should have been paid into the treasury of the Inverness Oil Company, the stockholders are expressing a desire to know what has become of $150,000 balance, which they had supposed remained in the treasury. Another important provision in the Nova Scotia laws is, that the individual members of a corporation are personally liable for the debts of the company to the extent of the par value of their stock, less the amount they have paid in. The charge is made that two of the projectors of the scheme entered into an agreement by which a considerable portion of the proceeds of certain company transactions should redound to their own benefit. It is also alleged that nearly all of the stock of the company has been pooled for speculative purposes, and placed in one of the banks of this city. Suits against the company and the individual stockholders are threatened, it is said, by Messrs. Wood, Hobart and Major.

One of the principal officers, who resigned last February, owing, as he says, to want of time to attend to attend to its affairs, disavows any knowledge of its financial condition, but says that eight or ten wells have been sunk, some on the leased land. Oil has been struck, but it has been found impossible to make it valuable owing to the great flow of water. This he thinks can be remedied by sinking new wells. He declares that he knows nothing about the condition of the company at the present time, but has confidence in the integrity of his late associates. So far as the pooling of the stock is concerned, he thinks that was done to prevent its being used for speculative purposes until the property can can be further developed. No attempt, he says, so far as he knows, was ever made to deceive the public. A stockholder who has $2500, invested in the company says that he long ago considered his money as irredeemly lost.—*Boston Advertiser.*

Cause and Prevention of Oil Tank Fires.

(Continued from page 856.)

At uncertain intervals after the first flow there will be smaller flows, and in from twenty four to thirty-six hours the tank will be quite burned out.

The cause of these overflows is uncertain. They are probably owing, in part at least, to the heating of the subjacent oil, but not wholly.

At the Custer fire the superintendent went completely around within five minutes of the flow, and as far as he could reach the tank was quite cool to the hand. It was at first thought that by pumping water into the tank as rapidly as the oil burned away, and so keeping the oil burning in the top ring of sheets, the overflow would be prevented, as no tank had ever made a flow until after the oil had burned below the first ring; but in the three cases tried, it had no success.

The theories offered to account for the overflow are chiefly:

1st. Heating the sides of the tank, causing the oil to boil;

2d. Currents of air caused by the fire itself; and

3d. That as the more volatile parts of the oil burn first, the burning surface will, after a time, become thick enough to seriously impede the free flow of gas from the oil beneath; and this obstruction becomes sufficient to permit or cause the accumulation of a quantity of gas so considerable as, when it is suddenly relieved, to cause the overflow.

It is certain that the force exerted is very great. At Custer the flow was made with such vehemence as to extinguish the flames in the tank, and for several minutes the oil left in the tank was not burning—only catching again from the fire outside.

To shorten the time during which the tank burns, it is usual to "shoot" it with small cannon or with rifles.* Through the hole thus made a considerable quantity of oil escapes, and though the area and intensity of the fire is increased, the time of danger is lessened. (When spurting from holes made by rifle balls, the oil burns with an exceedingly brilliant, pure white flame, almost comparable to the electric light.) Another object in shooting is to lessen the overflow by reducing the volume of unburned oil in the tank. The flames of a burning tank take a whirling motion tending toward the center of the tank; when there is no wind the column of flame and smoke covers about two-thirds of the surface of the tank, the strong rotary movement drawing the flames from the circumference. The combustion is naturally very imperfect, and the column is chiefly dense black smoke through which the flames in great brilliant jets of fire burst continually.

As it seems to be a practical impossibility to

* It has recently been demonstrated that the overflow of a burning tank can be prevented with certainty by shooting it with a three-and-a half inch gun. About a dozen shots are required to empty the tank. The oil burns rapidly outside the tank, and does not run more than a hundred feet on the level. The only danger is that the tank may burst from the blows of the shot. A plan is now under experiment by which a hole may be cut with a machine operated from a safe distance.

save the tank when once fairly aflame, the great desideratum is a means of excluding the air from the surface of the oil. The practical difficulty is the small specific gravity of oil (0.785 to 0.800). A liquid lighter than oil and non-combustible, non-volatile, and not mingling with oil, would solve the whole question of petroleum fires. Floating roofs cannot be used, because of the posts needed to support the actual roofs, and also because of the changes in the shape of the shell already alluded to, and which are often very great. Various ways of introducing carbonic acid gas have been proposed, but the surface is vast, while the merest spark left anywhere is quite enough to start the flames again, that no confidence is felt in its being successfully employed. It has been thought that the air space in stock tanks might be filled with this gas, and as there is practically no draught it would probably remain until displaced by the gas rising slowly but continuously from the oil, or absorbed by the oil itself. †

REMARKS ON THE ABOVE BY PRESIDENT HENRY MORTON.

The foregoing very clear description of the arrangement of oil tanks, and of their mode of connection with the lines of pipe by which they are filled and emptied, presents the problem of the cause and prevention of fires in these tanks in a very definite form.

Looking at the matter as a problem in electric science, we see, in the first place, an immense network of iron pipe, forming an excellent system of electrical conductors, stretched out over a vast area of country, and thus subjected, under conditions of the disturbance of atmospheric electricity as in thunderstorms, to inductive actions tending to send powerful currents through them in various and varying directions.

The comparison of this system of pipes with the telegraphic wires is correct, as is also the conclusion that the greater size and consequent better conducting power of the pipes may well make up for their inferior insulation. In illustration of this I may mention, in the first place, an accident at the Hoosac Tunnel, where a lightning flash followed the track for several hundred feet into the tunnel, and did much damage there, though the track, sleepers, and bed were dripping with moisture.

Again, I have known an electric danger signal to be successfully operated where the tracks were part of the circuit, and the insulation of one track from the other was found practically sufficient, even when both were entirely submerged in water for some two hundred feet.

Of course there was great loss by leakage of the current, but enough followed the conductors to operate the apparatus, notwithstanding the short road offered from track to track by the soaked earth and overflowing water.

Another very instructive instance was found in this vicinity:

There is here an incline plane for raising horse cars from the river level to the top of the bluff or Palisades to the west of the river. The hoisting machinery for this is controlled by a man at the top of the incline, who, with his hands, works valves which regulate the hoisting engine, and, with his feet, steam brakes which act on the drums on which are wound the wire ropes which lead down the incline. Some years ago, when this apparatus was first put in use, the man operating it received several times severe electric shocks during thunderstorms. The matter was referred to me, and on examing the situation I noticed that the valves operated by hand were in close connection with the boiler, which with its furnace and tall iron chimney was at the top of the hill, while the brakes operated by the feet were in close connection with the ropes and tracks leading to the foot of the incline. Several pipes, etc., made more or less perfect connections between these two systems, but yet I judged that when a powerful discharge, which might easily go on without even a lightning flash, was passing from the clouds over the smokestack through the boilers, etc., to the wire ropes, and so on to the foot of the hill, a part might pass through the man.

I therefore had the two sets of valves and levels, as close as possible to where the operator touched them, connected to each other by heavy copper straps (so bent as to allow free motion of parts), and since then, I am informed, there has been no difficulty whatever even during the most violent electric storms. This experience bears directly on the oil tank problem, as I will explain at length further on.

To return, however, to the general problem now before us. It is manifest that such a system of conductors as is constituted by the united pipe lines is certain to have at various times charges of electricity more or less intense developed in it, and these will flow from one part to another, and tend to discharge into other conductors in their vicinity which may for any reason be in a different electrical state.

Passing next to the tanks, we find in these immense metallic shells capable of receiving heavy electric charges from electrically charged clouds or the like, and in all probability pretty well insulated from the ground. Dry earth is a very good insulator, and if it is more or less soaked with petroleum it would be still more so. Such a body of metal as an oil tank would acquire an immense inductive charge from a neighboring thunder cloud, and when the latter was discharged by a flash of lightning to a distant cloud or other object, the suddenly liberated electricity would have enough tension and volume to send a spark across from the tank side to the bent pipe (which, being in connection with distant parts, would be almost certainly in a different electric state) even if most of the charge passed harmlessly through the straps, etc., by which the pipe is attached to the tank.

When an electric charge has several paths it does not select the shortest or easiest alone, but divides itself among all in proportion to their conducting power. Thus, if there were two paths, one ninety-nine times easier than the other, 99 per cent. of the charge would go by the easier path, but 1 per cent. would still go by the other.

As an example of such an action as I have described, I would cite the case of the government powder magazine at Bombay. This was an iron building with lightning rods insulated from it. During a thunder storm it was exploded at the instant that a lightning flash struck from a cloud overhead to a point half a mile off. The induced charge, suddenly relieved somewhere in the building, jumped across some gap, though the whole mass was essentially in metallic connection.

Even if the tanks should have a perfect ground connection, there might still be a spark from the pipe to the tank, due to the different electric condition of the location of the tank and some other large area traversed by the pipe. In other words, a discharging of the pipe line through the tank into the earth, or *vice versa*.

The only way, as it seems to me, by which this difficulty can be met, is fortunately a simple one, and very much like that which I applied at the inclined plane mentioned above, namely to put a good metallic conductor between all points where sparks might possibly occur.

Thus, in the case of the overhanging pipes, I would rivet, and if possible also solder, a short rod of iron from the lower edge of the pipe to the nearest point of the shell of the tank.

The swing pipe presents greater difficulty. It would not answer to trust to a chain. Even with a clean iron chain the discharge of a heavy battery shows light at every link, and with the insulating oil on it, it would be much worse. Wire rope would be much better, and moreover, everything must be done to secure perfect contact between all other portions of the circuit, from pipe end to tank, as any resistance introduced anywhere would defeat the whole plan. The general principle, however, of putting in a good metallic conductor wherever a spark might occur, is, I am convinced, the safe one to follow.

As regards the overflowing of a burning tank, I have no doubt that this phenomenon is to be explained very much in the manner already suggested.

I have had much experience in boiling down mixtures essentially like those constituting ordinary petroleum.

On no less than three occasions, such solutions, when being gently heated so as to distill off the more volatile portions, have suddenly entered into ebullition with such violence as to project the entire contents of the flask against the ceiling of the room.

This was essentially a case of superheating of a liquid, followed by violent ebullition or "bumping," as it is generally called.

In the case of the gas tanks there is no doubt a thick, dense layer of less volatile petroleum formed on the surface of the liquid in the tank. Beneath this the more volatile portion of petroleum not yet acted upon is gradually heated by conduction down the sides, and, thanks to the absence of points to assist the formation of bubbles of vapor, and to the restraining of the overlying thicker layer, this may rise far beyond the boiling point of the more volatile constituents without any escape of vapor. At last the equilibrium is overcome at some point, and the superincumbent layer yields by the relief of pressure; a violent ebullition takes place immediately around that point; the more volatile lower liquid surges up and mixes with the denser and heated surface layer, which again increases the action; this, and the surging from side to side, caused by the local relief of pressure, brings the oil in contact with the hot sides of the tank, and so the violent boiling over is brought about.

In a small vessel violent agitation and constant mixing of the mass is the best preventive against this sort of action; but to do anything of the sort with a burning oil tank I hardly know how to suggest. An active jet of steam kept running up through the oil might do good.

Carbonic acid, at the beginning of a fire, I should suppose, would be of efficient service, and all are familiar with the methods which have been used, with more or less success in applying it.

Beyond this I know of nothing which could be expected to do any good to a tank on fire.

Prevention seems to be the likeliest, as it is the best cure for the evil, and in this relation I regard the use of conductors, as above described, as very promising.

† Much study has been given to extinguishing fires, and it is thought that with a large boiler capacity it would be impossible to smother them when the roof is not too far gone, and a number of 30 horse (about) portable boilers mounted, are included in the fire department. Also a large gas engine built by the Babcock Extinguishing Co., with a capacity of 200 cubic feet of gas per charge, which can be and has been charged and discharged in 30 minutes, but the results have been unsatisfactory, *e. g.*, two charges were put into one of the smallest tanks, where there was but about 9,000 cubic feet of space unfilled with oil, and yet samples of the gas taken from all parts of the tank burned freely; the CO_2 seemed to have absolutely no deadening effect whatever. Twenty-five samples were taken the first day, ten the next, and three the third day. The tank had a bottom only 66 feet in diameter, and great care was used to keep the inflowing carbonic acid from stirring up the oil. A "charge" for the engine is 500 lbs bicarb. soda, 250 lbs sulph. acid, 500 lbs water so that 1,000 lbs of soda and 500 lbs acid were equal to the task of killing the combustibility of 9,000 cubic feet of mixed air and oil gas.

The Alleghany Field.

The *Echo* in a recent edition contains a summary of oil operations in the Alleghany field, for the month of April, from which we extract the following: This phenominal field is now thought to have about reached the acme of its glory, but there is still a large territory from which to draw.

"April, the month of sunshine and showers, was an exceptionably active one in this field. If the rush and hurry continues much longer at its high rate of speed, there won't be much of sunshine in store for the enterprising producer in some months to come. About the only showers that April brought us was oil, and to judge from the outlook, May is likely to lead us in another prank quite as oily. April finished 250 wells, leading March by 26 wells, but falling short of that month in the way of production some 81 barrels. Taking the finished wells into account there is a wide difference in the average production. This difference is largely due to the development of light territory in the edges. The April wells exhibit quite as good bottom and resource in the richer portions of the field as those of March, but there are fewer of them in the list this month, and it is not to be expected that we can go on forever increasing our production as rapidly as it was done in the first six months. The time was when we could double production from month to month, but that was when we had fewer wells. The development o this field verges on the phenominal. We begin our second year where Bradford ended her third, with 1,300 finished wells producing somewhere about 23,000 barrels a day. Other fields may have rivalled it but none have surpassed it. The wells decline, to be sure, but the decline is not rapid and the wells do not go to sticks as sages long ago predicted, and instead of reaching the summit tide of prosperity in January, as the sophistical philosophers of the trade presaged, it has gone on increasing from month to month and the closing month of the first half of the year bids fair to be the busiest month of the year. May will finish up a greater part of the richest territory. It will sound the knell of the departing drill for the McCalmont Oil Company's operations on the Reed and McCalmont farms. It will close up nearly all of lots 56 and 64, Bolivar, and 57, Wirt, and these are unquestionably the richest localities of the known field. May will go on a long way toward closing accounts with the drill on 24, 32, 38, 39, 47 and 48, Bolivar. But 150 wells will be added to the producing list before these lots are surrendered to the pumpers. The field has been considerably enlarged since the publication of our last report and enough new territory has been added to prolong the dance of the drill several weeks. Scio is looking up, Alma hold its own, but Wirt seems to feel the heavy hand of time. Bolivar is still busy, but not quite so busy as it was on the first of last month. This township ambled to the fore with all the wells that it had been drilling on the first of the month, and 20 per cent. of these marked as rigs besides. Bolivar is alone in this respect. Bolivar will be the seat of war for another month at least, when it will either be transferred to South Alma or North Genesee, both of which are bidding spiritedly for patronage. Alma presents a promising field for the prospector. This township bids fair to be the most generously endowed of all; but it doesn't bear any evidence as yet, of being very big. But it is productive over a larger area than any other township with the single exception of Bolivar proper, and this township leads it because it has two distinct oil bearing sands to draw its supply from."

Mr. Henry Hemingway, of London, left New York for England in the Baltic of the White Star line, on the 6th inst, after a stay in this country of a little over eight weeks. During his visit to the United States, Mr. Hemingway has made a short trip to the west, where he had the satisfaction of finding business in a healthy condition and orders plentiful. The two firms in which this gentleman is the principal, may be instanced as specimens of "live concerns," for though well known in Europe, the colors manufactured by Messrs. Hemingway & Co., were strange to the market four years ago, and to-day they are in the front rank and distancing many of their older competitors, while the name of the insecticide (London Purple) which is controlled by Hemingway's "London Purple" Company, limited, has become "as familiar as household words." Mr. Hemingway's visit this year is of much shorter duration than usual. He may return in the fall. We are sure that many of our readers to whom Mr. Hemingway is personally known, will join with us in wishing him a safe and pleasant voyage and a speedy return.

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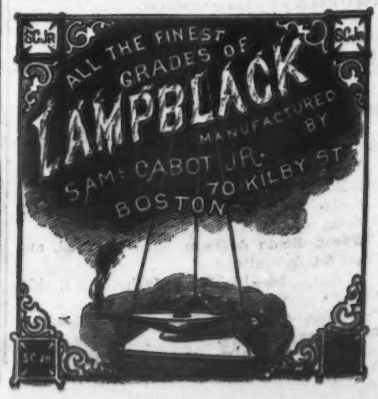

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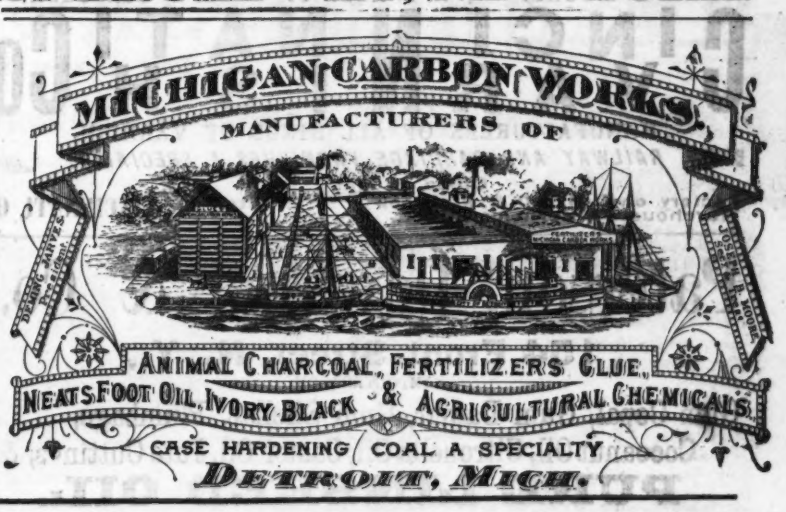

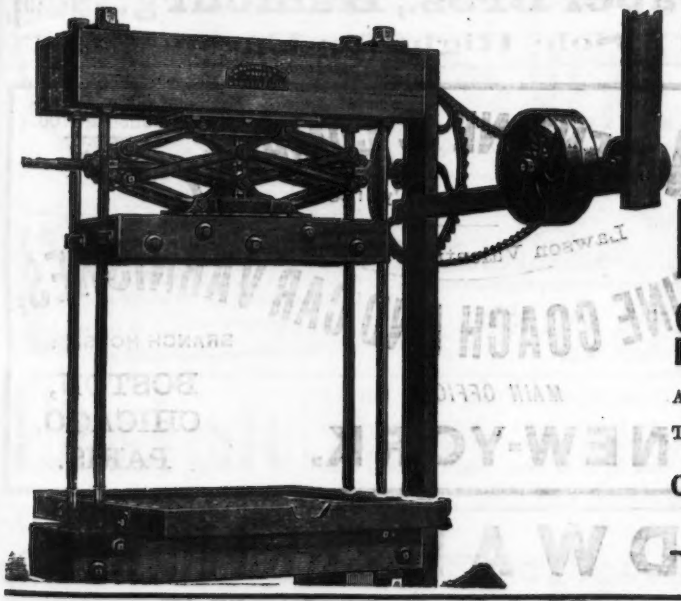

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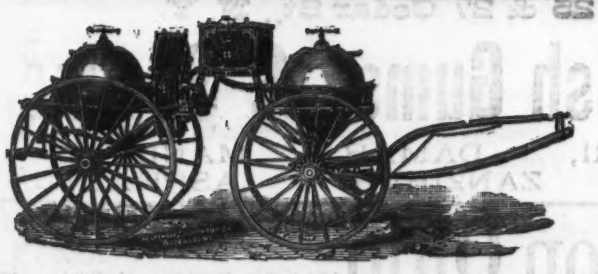

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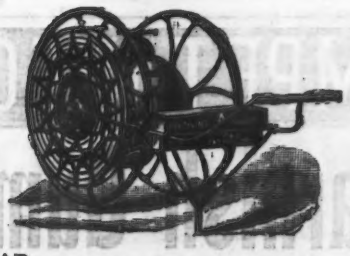

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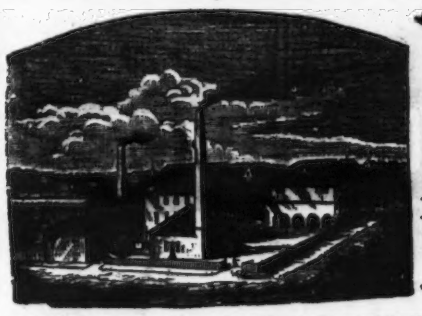

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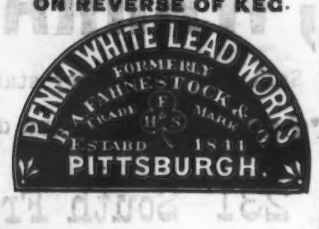

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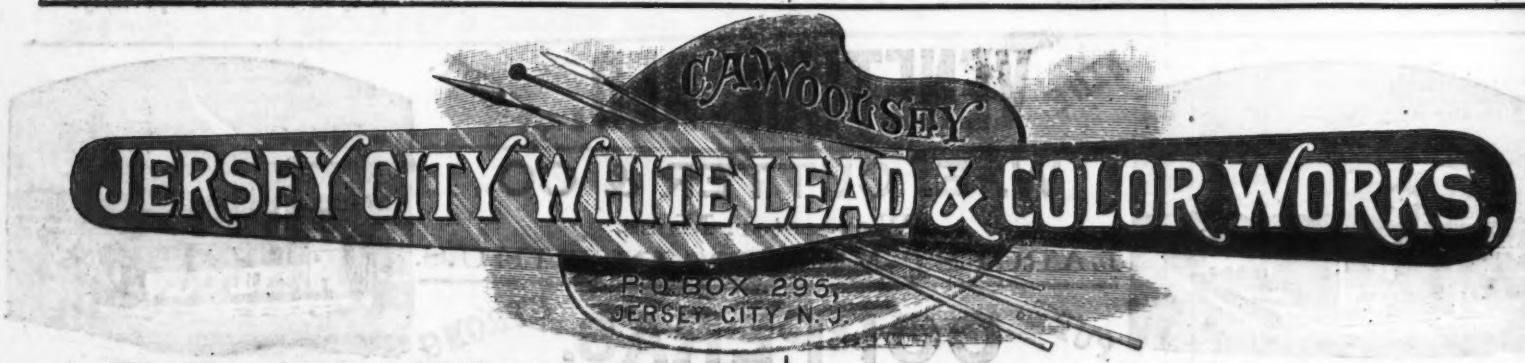

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The Belleville Lead was first introduced in 1871, and after a hard struggle to overcome prejudice for the old brands, has now been firmly established, and is recognized as one of the leading brands of the day. My mills are of the latest improved patterns, superintended by competent millers, in assuring me a first class article. Each package has a guarantee of its purity pasted upon the head.

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Essential Oils, Chemicals, &c.

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31 & 33 South 5th Street, near Broadway Ferry,

BROOKLYN. E. D., N. Y.

Twenty minutes from New York City Hall, via Roosevelt Street Ferry, and five minutes from Grand Street, New York.

PAINT MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 9, 1882.

IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.

[Corrected up to Monday night.]

		For the Week.	Since Jan. 1
Barytes	tons	.....	1001
Chalk	"	1000	9982
China Clay	"	.....	4225
Drop Black	lbs	4080	141567
Iron Oxide	"	.....	394192
Lead	tons	68	963
Litharge	lbs	.....	4480
Ochre	"	370215	1472188
Orange Lead	"	60189	1131726
Paris White	"	.....	701751
Red Lead	"	.....	90954
Rotten Stone	"	.....	56400
Sienna	"		240012
Talc	"	198050	876360
Terra Alba	tons	.....	1402
Ultramarine	lbs	8400	389668
Umber	tons	11	1261½
Venetian Red	lbs	.....	1779985
White Lead	"	69864	267608
Zinc Oxide	"	214	814399

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.

Zinc Oxide	bbls	6	636

Our prices are for large lots except when otherwise specially stated and buyers of small lots must expect to pay an advance

White Lead Zincs, Etc.

Pig lead is still easy, the position favoring buyers. The latter, however, seem in no hurry to secure supplies and the only business we heard of was of a jobbing character. There have been sales of 300 tons, common, reported at 4 85@4 90c, the market closing with the inside price generally quoted. Refined is held at 5@5 05c, but this quotation is entirely nominal.

White lead occupies the same position as when we last wrote. The demand for lead in oil is good but there are few large orders coming in, buyers seeming to prefer small lots for present wants. With warmer weather an improved demand is looked for, as the stock held by dealers is not large and consumers, heretofore, have bought only in a hand to mouth manner. The market remains steady, city corroders refusing to sell at less than 7c, net. Small jobbing sales bring 7⅛@7¼c, net, as to quantity. Western and other out-of-town brands are offered sparingly, but sales will still be made at about ¼c below city corroders' prices. Dry lead is scarce and there is no disposition to urge sales. The market is firm and less than 6¾c will not be accepted on out-of-town brands, while 6¾c is demanded for the few small lots of city lead that are available. B B English lead continues scarce and firm. There is a moderate demand which is supplied at 9@9¼c. Other brands are held at 8¾@9c, as to quantity.

Oxide of zinc is wanted to a moderate extent, but there are no large buyers in the market. American is held steadily at 4¾@5c for good to best and 4¼@4½c for off-quality. French is unchanged and steady at our quotations. German L Z O is held firmly at 6⅝c.

The following were the closing quotations:

American Dry White Lead	6⅝@	6¾
" Pure White Lead, in oil	7 @	7¼
English White Lead, in oil	8¾@	9
Zinc White, Paris, G S, 50 bbls.	@	8⅝
" " " G S, 10 bbls.	@	8⅞
" " " G S, Less	@	9⅛
" " " R S, 50 bbls.	@	9⅜
" " " R S, 10 bbls.	@	7
" " " R S, Less	@	7⅛
Antwp R S, 50 bbls.	@	6¾
" " " R S, 10 bbls.	@	9⅜
" " " R S, Less	@	7
V M Co. grinding in poppy oil, Green Seal	10¾@	11¼
Zinc White, V M Co. grinding in poppy oil, Red Seal	8¾@	9¼
Zinc White, Fr., in varnish	16 @	20
" " Am. ex. dry	4¾@	5
" " off color	4¼@	4½
" " in oil	6½@	7
" " in varnish	14 &	18
L. Z. O. German Zinc	@	6⅝
China White	14 @	16¼
Flake "	13 @	15
Kremntz, White	16 @	20

Dry Colors.

REDS.

Red lead is still taken only in accordance with the immediate requirements of consumers, the latter showing no disposition to buy for future delivery, evidently believing prices will sooner or later tend in their favor. Sellers are firm in their views, and we learn of no sales below 6¼c, the majority of the transactions reported being at 6¼@6½c. We hear of no important sales.

Litharge is selling quite freely but the demand is not so active as a year ago. At this time last year there was a large demand from consumers, and manufacturers were in some instances so far oversold that they were obliged to enter the market in order to secure supplies to meet the more pressing wants of their customers. At present there is no scarcity, but the stock available is not excessive. Holders are firm in their views and refuse to shade 6c on large orders. Small jobbing sales are made at 6½c. The reported transactions foot up 30 tons in lots at the above quotations.

Orange mineral is not selling to any extent, the only demand being for small lots to supply current requirements. Prices remain the same as when we last wrote, holders maintaining pretty firm views. We hear of sales of 5 cks German at 8c and 5 cks English at 7¾@8c. We quote domestic at 8¼@9c, English at 7¾@8¼c German at 7¾@8¼c and French at 9¼@10½c according to brand and quantity.

Carmine sells fairly but there are few large orders in the market. There seems to be no immediate prospect of a change in price, and as buyers are pretty well supplied they seem to be in no hurry to secure further lots in anticipation of future requirements. The quotation remains $4 per lb and at this price we learn of sales of 125 lbs. For ounce vials an advance over the bulk rate is charged.

American vermilion is receiving more attention though the business doing is of a jobbing character. Prices are still irregular, depending upon brand and quantity. For pure scarlet, from 11@13½c is the range, 11½@11¾c being generally quoted. Low grades are obtainable at 10@10½c.

Quicksilver vermillion is in fair request and though the sales are for the most part of small lots the transactions in the aggregate make quite a showing. The market is steady and prices are unchanged. We quote 52½c for lots of less than 500 lbs, in 30 and 50 lb bags, 50c for lots of 500 lbs and over in 30 and 50 lb bags, and 1c per lb less in bulk packages of 100 lbs or more. The sales reported foot up about 4000 lbs within the above range.

Artificial vermillion meets with an active jobbing demand but there is not much inquiry for large lots for forward delivery. Manufacturers, however, have sold ahead in some instances and there is no surplus stock on the spot. The market is firm and prices are unchanged. We quote 25@32c according to brand and quality.

American Venetian red is selling fairly but we hear of no large transactions on the spot here. Manufacturers, however, report that they find a ready market for their entire production and firmly maintain previous quotations. The New York price remains $1 30@1 35 as to quality and brand.

English Venetian red sells fairly but there is no inquiry for large lots. Stocks on the spot are accumulating but holders are loth to grant concessions, owing to the firmness of prices on the other side and high rates of freight. Cookson's from store sells in ordinary lots at $1 50, but a close buyer could make purchases at $1 45. Other brands sell from $1 25@1 50, according to make and quantity. There is no inquiry for lots to arrive, buyers still looking for lower prices. The nominal quotations are $1 40@1 42½ for Cookson's, $1 45 for B B, and $1 25@1 40 for other brands. We have no important transactions to report.

The following were the current quotations at the close:

Carmine, No. 40	4 00	@	
Crocus Martus, Imported		3½@	5
" " American		1¾@	3
Colcothar		1¾@	8
Indian Red, American		1½@	6
" " Standard American		2 @	3¼
" " English		5 @	15
Tuscan " "		11½@	13
Turkey " "		12 @	13
Litharge, English Flake		10 @	10½
" American Powdered		6 @	6½
Red Lead, English		9 @	9½
" American		6¼@	6¾
Orange Mineral, English		7¾@	8¼
" " French		9¼@	11½
" " German		7¾@	8¼
" " American		8¼@	9
Rose Pink, English		9½@	10
" American		8½@	9½
Vermilion, Imported English		65 @	70
Am. Quicksilver, blk.		@	49
" " bgs.		50 @	52½
" Chinese		75 @	77½
" Trieste		70 @	72½
American		10 @	13
Artificial		25 @	32
Venetian Red, Cookson's	1 40	@ 1	50
" " H. R. & Co	1 40	@ 1	50
" " Bell Brand	1 45	@ 1	50
" " Diamond H	1 22½	@ 1	25

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JEWETT & SONS PERFECTLY PURE WHITE LEAD TRADE MARK

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EDWARD LEAVITT, President. JOSEPH A. DEAN, Vice Prest.

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Red Lead, Litharge,

ORANGE MINERAL, LINSEED OIL AND

Painters' Colors.

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AND

SUPERFINE COLORS.

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RED LEAD,

LITHARGE.

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HOUSE, BARREL, SHIP, ROOF & CAR PAINTS.

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WHITE LEAD,

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Silicate and Sanitary Paints IN ALL COLORS, for House, Ship and General Use, internal or external. Non-Poisonous, Brilliant, and Durable. Having much GREATER COVERING POWER than ordinary Paints; are far more economical in use.

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MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED BRAND
BRANDRAM'S B.B PURE WHITE LEAD
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INSIDE BRAND.
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"	" BOW		@	1 25
"	" VVR		@	1 75
"	" American	1 30	@	1 35

YELLOWS.

There are no changes to be noted in the market for yellow pigments, and no increase in the demand is reported. The supply of N. M. B. ochre is very small, and the holders are not prepared to make sales at less than $1.50. For lots to arrive 1.32½@$1.35 will be accepted. There is not much G. M. B. here, but the holders will accept $1.40@1.45, though generally demanding the outside price. Small jobbing sales are made at $1.50. Domestic ochres are in fair request, though selling mostly in jobbing lots. The reported transactions were 75 bbls single washed at 1¼c, 25 bbls double washed at 1½c, and 25 tons various brands at ¾@1c. The other yellows have a steady jobbing sale and remain unchanged in price. The following were the current quotations at the close:

Chrome Yellow	10	@	30
Ochre, Rochelle	1 30	@	1 50
" Washed Dutch	6½	@	6¾
" " French	5	@	5½
" " Nat Oxford, imp	6½	@	6¾
" " " pow	7	@	7¼
" Golden	4½	@	5
" Domestic	¾	@	1¼

BLUES.

There is a very good demand for the blue pigments. The market is still unsettled, but there is not as much disposition to grant concessions as heretofore. For Prussian blue the bottom price now seems to be 42½c for pure, the nominal quotation being 44@45c. Chinese blue is quoted nominally at 55@57½c for pure, but 54c will buy. Soluble blue may be quoted at 52@55c, as we hear of none offering or selling at less. Ultramarine blues are steady, though there is a wide range quoted, prices depending upon shade and quality. The other blues are without special features of interest and remain steady at ur quotations.

The following were the current quotations at the close:

Chinese Blue	54	@	55
Prussian " pure	42½	@	45
" " low grades	30	@	40
Soluble "	52	@	55
Cobalt Oxide	2 75	@	
Ultramarine Blue	14	@	20
Celestial "	5½	@	8
Blue Verditer	25	@	30
" Refiners	60	@	75

GREENS.

The prospect of warmer weather has caused some increase in the demand for Paris green, and during the past few days the inquiry has been quite lively, without, however, resulting in many large transactions. Manufacturers have their current production well under contract and are not anxious sellers, but at the same time they do not demand any more money for their goods. The market has been steady, 16½c being the price generally asked and paid, though occasionally 17c has been realized on smaller sales. In the other green pigments there is a moderate but steady business and prices are without change.

At the close the foltowing were the prices current:

Chrome Green, Extra	12	@	13
" " Super	9	@	11
" " Common	5	@	8
Paris Green, Pure	16½	@	17
" " Lower Grades	14	@	15
" " In Pulp		@	12
French Verdegris		@	

BLACKS.

Nothing of special interest is reported in the market for the black pigments. For lamp blacks there is a steady call, and drop and ivory blacks have a fair sale in a jobbing way but no large transaction have come under our notice. Prices are steady and unchanged at the range given below. We quote.

English Drop Black	14	@	18
American " "	10	@	14
Frankfort " "	25	@	30
American Ivory	2½	@	3
L'mpblk, prime	25	@	30
" Medium	18	@	25
" 2d quality	12	@	18
" Low grade	6	@	10
Naphtha, black	60	@	
Fine calcined velvet black	16	@	25
Medium " "	12	@	15

BROWNS.

There is quite an active inquiry for raw lump Turkey umber and Italian sienna, but there is nothing on the spot, and consequently there has been nothing done since our last. Prices are firm though nominal. Since writing the above we have heard of sales of 20 tons raw lump Turkey umber at 1¾c on the spot. The following were the quotations at the close:

Sienna, Italian, burnt and powd.		@	5½
" " " lumps		@	4
" " raw powd.	7	@	7½
" " " lumps	4½	@	4½
" American, burnt & owd	2½	@	3
" " raw	2½	@	3
Umber, Turkey, burnt & powd.	3½	@	4
" " " lumps	3	@	
" " raw & powd.	3½	@	3½
" " " lumps	1½	@	1¾
" " Am. burnt	1½	@	1½
" " " raw	1½	@	1¾
Vandyke Brown, English	6	@	12
" " American	3	@	9
Spanish Brown	1	@	1½

Metallic Paints.

The demand for metallic paints is all that manufacturers and dealers could wish for, and although there are few individually large transactions the demand is active enough to allow of no accumulation of stocks. The competition between some manufacturers has led to a good deal of cutting of rates, but no difficulty is experienced in obtaining full prices on good and established brands. The market closes with the following prices quoted, according to brand and quantity:

Yellow	per lb	1¼@	1¼
Red	"	1¼@	1¼
Brown	per ton	18 00 @	27 50

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F. W. GERDES & BRO.
Corroders and Manufacturers of
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FOR THE SPECIAL MANUFACTURE OF ALL COLORS OF
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MINES: Lehigh Valley, Pa. WORKS & FURNACES: Bergen Port, N. J.
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JUNCTION CANAL & CHAMPLAIN STS.,
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RED AND BROWN METALLIC PAINTS,
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ROCHELLE OCHRE REDS & BROWNS
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SILVER WHITE WOOD FILLERS
LA CROIX PAINT & COLOR CO. INCORPORATED 1868 PAT'D 1868 TRADE MARK
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WHITING MINERS & M'FRS. OCHRES
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OF EVERY KIND,

In Oil, Water, Dry or

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SWISS and IMPERIAL FRENCH.

JOHN LUCAS & CO.,

Offices, 141–3 North Fourth Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Wm E. LUCAS,

89 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ULTRAMARINE WORKS

HELLER & MERZ,

Manufacturers of

ULTRAMARINE,

For all Purposes.

55 Maiden Lane, New York,

MANUFACTURERS OF

AMERICAN BALL BLUE.

The Best in Market

ULTRAMARINE,

MANUFACTURED BY

HOFFMANN & KIESSIG,

Proprietors of Germania Ultramarine Works.

79 Maiden Lane, NEW YORK.

HORE, BARNETT & Co.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF

RUBOIDE VERMILION.

FAR CHEAPER AND MORE BRILLIANT THAN THE BEST ENGLISH.

ALSO SOLE AGENTS FOR THE

Coal Tar Products of C. Lowe & Co.

Carbolic Acid, Cresylic Acid,

Picric Acid, Rosolic Acid, Etc.

235 Pearl St., New York.

HENRY WOOD'S SON & CO.,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

MARSEILLES GREEN,

Boston, Mass.

Look for Advertisement in our Next Number.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

L. MARTIN & CO.,

226 WALNUT ST., Second Floor Front,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MANUFACTURERS OF

LAMPBLACK

From the Lowest to the Highest Grades.

SILVER MEDALS *awarded by the Franklin Institute*, 1852; *Massachusetts Charitable Mecanic Asshciation, Boston*, 1860; *American Institute, New York*, 1867; *and Franklin Institute, November*, 1874; *also Diploma and Medal by International Exhibition, Philadelphia*, 1876.

☞ We particularly caution the trade against unprincipled parties who are seeking to palm off an inferior quality of Lampblack by appropriating the names of our well-known brands, familiar to dealers and consumers throughout the country for the past thirty years.

☞ The great reputation our goods have obtained presents a strong temptation for small manufacturers to imitate, not only the language of our price lists, but the title of our labels, in order to make a market for the spurious stuff they put up.

CHARLES M. CHILDS,

225 Pearl St., New York. Wholesale Manufacturer of

DRY

PURE PARIS GREEN

And all

COLORS, DRY, IN OIL & PULP.

HAMPDEN

Paint & Chemical Co.,

Manufacturers of

Paints, Colors AND Chemicals;

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

E. P. Chapin, Pres't.
E. K. Baker, Treas'r.

Sole Manufacturers of the Celebrated

HAMPDEN PERMANENT GREEN.

In Brilliancy, Body and Durability

It Has NO EQUAL.

ALSO

Blues, Yellows and Reds

Dry, Ground in Water, Oil or Japan.

MARYLAND PAINT & COLOR WORKS

C. & N. POPPLEIN, Jr.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BALTIMORE CHROME YELLOW, PARIS GREEN, PAINTS, COLORS, dry and in oil, SAND & EMERY PAPER.

BALTIMORE, Md

Colors in Oil.

There is not as much activity in the market for colors ground in oil as at this time a year ago, still there is a fair trade in progress and grinders are kept busy filling orders. There is still a lack of uniformity in the price lists issued by the various large grinders, and it is difficult to give reliable quotations. The following figures are taken from the lists of some of the better known grinders, but it should be understood that they are not in all cases net prices. We quote:

Coach Black in Japan	20	@	40
" " in Oil	12	@	16
Drop Black		@	
Ivory Black	14	@	20
Lamp Black	12	@	14
Chinese Blue	35	@	55
Pruss. "	20	@	45
Ultramarine Blue	12	@	24
Burnt Sienna		@	14
Raw "	7	@	14
Burnt Umber	7	@	13
Raw "	7	@	13
Van Dyke Brown	7	@	14
Chrome Green	8	@	14
Paris Green	16	@	24
English Permanent Green	30	@	40
Narbonne Verdigris	30	@	45
Indian Red	10	@	18
Venetian Red	7	@	10
Flat Brick Red	8	@	10
Tuscan Red		@	22

Ready Mixed Paints.

The trade in ready mixed paints is not as active as it should be at this time of the year, but this may be attributed to the backwardness of the season. With more favorable weather for painting a large increase in the demand is expected. As to the subject of prices the less said on it the better. Some of the larger manufacturers quote about the same figures, but buyers are generally able to get large concessions in the shape of discounts.

Miscellaneous.

Sulphate of barytes is very scarce. Sales of prime white domestic have been made at $24@25, but only small lots are procurable.

French terra alba sells to a moderate extent in a jobbing way, but as stocks are not large prices have a firm support. The general quotations are 90c@$1 for spot lots, according to quantity, but only small sales are reported at these figures. English is offered at $1@1 12½, but these prices seem to be above buyers' views, and we hear of little selling. Domestic is in fair demand and remains steady and unchanged. A fine grade offered as French is quoted at 75@80c, and receives considerable attention, though the sales made are generally of small lots.

French talc is quiet and unchanged. Small lots bring $1 30 @ 1 50, but larger parcels are procurable at less. Sales of 25 bags are reported at $1 30.

English china clay is dull and neglected. Buyers are holding off waiting for further concession and take only enough to supply absolute requirements. Stocks are accumulating still holders are loth to grant shadings as it costs nearly as much to import as the goods are now offered at and no change has occurred since our last. Sales of 25 tons are reported at $16@18 as to quality. We quote prime at $18.50@19 from store, medium to good $17@18 and inferior $15@16. Domestic has not sold to any extent during the week but remains steady at $10.50@11.

Paris white continues scarce, but there is now only a jobbing demand, the larger buyers being supplied. Prices are are firm and unchanged, $1 20 @ $1 25 being demanded for large lots and $1 30 @ $1 40, for smaller quantities.

Putty is not offered except in a small way. manufacturers having not yet caught up with their orders. Prices for the best brands remain firm at 1⅞ @ 2c for bulk lots, but some city and out of town brands are procurable at 1¼ @ 1¾c.

Whiting does not receive much attention buyers being pretty well supplied. Gilders is very scarce but stocks of commercial are accumulating. City manufacturers are not prepared to sell commercial at less than 52½@55c, but we hear that out of town brands are offered at 45c. For gilders 70@75c is demanded.

London purple is selling well but the demand is not as active as usual at this time of the year owing to the backwardness of the season. The market is firm at 6¾c for wholesale lots in New York and 10c per lb. for 1, 2 and 5 lb. boxes packed in cases.

The following were the closing quotations:

Barytes, prime white	24 00	@25 00	
" extra floated	28 00	@30 00	
" off color	17 00	@18 00	
Chalk per ton	2 75	@ 3 00	
" kiln dried per 100 lbs	40		
" air dried " " "	30	@ 35	
China clay per ton	15 00	@20 00	
Whiting, Commercial		45	@ 55
" Gilders'		65	@ 75
Paris White, English Cliffstone	1 20	@ 1 40	
" American	90	@ 1 00	
French Talc	1 20	@ 1½	
" Terra Alba	75	@ 1 12½	
English "		@ 1 00	
Blanc fix		@ 3½	
Dentists' Plaster per bbl		@ 1 75	
Calcined "	1 15	@ 1 25	
Marble Dust per ton		@11 00	
Pumice Stone, original oks		1¼@ 1½	
" " selected lumps, in bbls		2¾@ 4	
" " powdered pure, in bbls		2¾@ 3	
Rotten " original oks		3 @ 5	
" " selected lumps		6 @ 15	
" " pow'd, in bbls		3 @ 4	
Rubbing Stone		5 @ 7	
Smalts, German Blue	13 @ 15		
" Super Black	8 @ 10		
Putty, in bulk		1¾@ 2¼	
" in bladders		@ 2½	
" in tins	3 @ 3½		

Varnish.

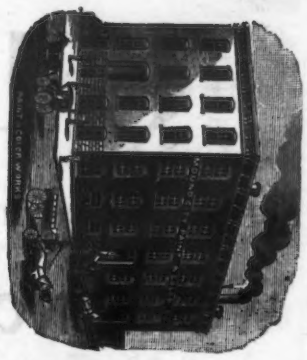
Varnishes are still in active demand for the medium and fair grades, and melters are still working full time. Prices continue firm and dealers are still in their views. Orders for foreign ac-

Mound City Paint and Color Co.,

ST. LOUIS, MO.,

Manufacturers of

Varnishes,



Colors, Dry and in Oil, and Prepared Paints.

RANDALL & CARRUTH,

BOSTON, MASS.,

Brokers, Commission Merchants

AND

Manufacturers' Agents.

OILS, PAINTS, DRUGS, Etc.

Johnston's Patent Standard

DRY SIZED

JOHNSTON'S PATENT DRY SIZED KALSOMINE AND FRESCO PAINTS

Kalsomine "Ready for Use."

Grand Centennial MEDAL

And DIPLOMA Awarded 1876.

Awards:

BRONZE MEDAL 1874.

SILVER MEDAL 1875.

DIPLOMA FOR SUPERIORITY MAINTAINED 1876.

Medal

AWARDED BY

Maryland Institute

1878.

The only CHEAP and AVAILABLE PREPARATIONS for the purpose *ever offered to the public*, as proven by a test of over 8 years use, and thousands of testimonials from some of the largest and most respectable dealers and practical men in the country, as well as from the opinions of Judges and Awards and Medals of various Exhibition and State Fairs.

CAUTION.

The wide-spread popularity of my PATENT KALSOMINE and Fresco Paints having induced unscrupulous parties to foist upon the market worthless preparations, under various names, purporting to be for the same purposes, I caution the public to guard against such frauds, by seeing that my NAME and TRADE MARK are on every package.

H. M. JOHNSTON, Patentee.

SEND FOR SAMPLE CARD AND DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

Dry Kalsomine and Fresco Paint Works,

206 Water street, New York.

GEORGIA MINING AND MANUF'G CO.,

134 Water Street, New York.

Superior Tripoli,

In LUMP, DRY GROUND or FLOATED. Used by Manuf'g Jewelers and Metal Polishers generally. Pronounced by Experts to be a SUPERIOR WOOD FILLER. Specially prepared for the Drug Trade.

Liberal Discounts. Correspondence Solicited.

MINES & MILLS Dalton Ga. JOHN W. JONES Sec.

SPANISH BROWN,

SUPERIOR LAMP BLACKS,

JAPAN LIGHTNING DRYER, &c.,

Manufactured by

J. A. McCREARY & CO.

Office 27 So. Charles St.. BALTIMORE, MD

CLEVELAND Iron Ore Paint Co.,

Manufacturers of

PURE IRON ORE PAINTS,

Red (Resale), Purple and Brown.

We guarantee all our Paints, and respectfully solicit the patronage of consumers and dealers. Send for price-list &c.

Office 79 Columbus St. Clev'd, O.

BEST IRON PAINT.

MILLIGAN & HIGGINS GLUE CO.

PURE

GROUND GLUES.

These Glues are not surpassed in

STRENGTH, COLOR OR WORKING QUALITIES,

And are offered at the price of similar grades of Cake Glue.

TRADE **MARK.**

Having been engaged for twelve years in the manufacture and introduction of Glue in this form, we are enabled to offer

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO THE TRADE.

In addition to our List Brands, can supply

Ground Glues Specially Adapted to any Purpose

On naming the quality desired.

Will forward Test samples free of expense to any responsible party.

MILLIGAN & HIGGINS GLUE CO.,

222 Front Street, (near Beekman,) **NEW YORK.**

count continue to increase and exporters are looking for a large business this year. We quote:

Wearing Body, by the bbl	per gal	3 50 to	5 00 ne
Ged Drying Body	"	3 00 @	3 50
No. 1 Coach	"	1 25 @	1 50
Lt Coach, No. 1	"	1 25 @	1 75
Ex "	"	1 75 @	2 50
One Coat Coach	"	3 00 @	4 00
Hd Rubbing Body	"	3 50 @	4 50
Quick "	"	3 00 @	4 00
Blk Japan "	"	2 75 @	3 00
Ex Coach Japan	"	1 15 @	1 25
Furniture, Extra No. 1 Kowrie	"	1 15 @	1 50
" No. 1 Manila	"	1 00 @	1 25
White Copal	"	2 50 @	3 00
" Damar	"	1 35 @	1 75
" Shellac	"	3 25 @	4 00
Orange Shellac	"	3 00 @	3 50
Brown Shellac	"	2 90 @	3 25
Graining	"	1 50 @	2 00
Black Asphaltum Turpentine	"	80 @	1 00
Black Baking Japan	"	90 @	1 25
Finishing Baking	"	1 25 @	1 50
Brown Japan, No. 1 Turpentine	"	80 @	1 00

Varnish Gums.

The demand for all kinds of varnish gums continues extremely light. There has been a sale of 200 cases Kauri on private terms, but no other transaction of importance is reported. Stocks are full but are pretty well controlled, and we have no changes in prices to announce. For shellac report see drug market page. The following were the closing quotations:

Copal, Sierra Loone, cleaned	@		50
" Zanzibar bold	1 00 @	1	10
" " medium	95 @	1	00
" " small	40 @		60
" Manila	11½@		16
Damar, Singapore	@	1	25
" Batavia	20 @		45
Kauri, Coated	10 @		20
" Hard Scraped	13 @		31
" " Pale	18 @		8½
" Fine Selected	30 @		5
Mastic	@		9¼
Sandrac	30 @		18
Asphaltum, Cuban, prime	@		18½
" " sandy	4 @		21
" Egyptian	8 @		12

Glues.

The demand for glues shows but little improvement. Though the weather of late has not been favorable for manufacturing, a good deal of glue has been turned out, and new stock is steadily accumulating. Still the supply is not excessive, and as the manufacturing season cannot last much longer, previous prices are steadily maintained. We quote:

Extra white	28 @		35
White	17 @		24
Medium	15 @		18
Low grades	10 @		12

Window Glass.

The demand for French sheet has been only fair the past week, and some importers complain of dullness. The extreme high prices of building material of all kinds coupled with the increased cost of labor, has had the effect of greatly curtailing building, and much that is now projected will be discontinued. There is, however, enough already contracted for to keep building in motion for the balance of the year, even if it cannot be regarded as active. The position of the glass market is for the moment unchanged. The scarcity continues with no immediate probability of fuller supplies, 65c is the price quoted abroad, and an offer of 68c on a large lot last week was refused. Here 60 and 20 and 70 and 5 continues to be the ruling quotation, but better than the latter figure will be done for cash, and we hear of one large order having been placed at 70 and 7½. American is still largely wanted from factory, and the burning of the Washington works and consequent throwing upon the market of large orders already contracted for by that concern, will about fill the quota of production until the end of the fire. We continue to quote 60 and 20 %c, but there is a firm feeling in the market.

Plate glass is not very active for the moment but prices continue firm both on spot and abroad 40 and 10 continues to be the ruling quotation.

WINDOW GLASS.

FRENCH—SINGLE.

Sizes.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
25, 6x8 to 10x15	10 00	$9 25	$9 00	$8 50
40.11x14 to 16x24	11 50	10 75	10 25	9 50
50.18x22 to 20x30	14 75	13 75	12 50	11 50
54.15x36 to 24x30	16 50	14 75	13 00	
60.26x28 to 24x36	17 50	16 00	14 00	
70.26x36 to 26x44	18 75	17 25	14 50	
80.26x46 to 30x50	20 50	19 25	16 50	
84.30x52 to 30x54	22 75	21 00	18 00	
90.30x56 to 34x56	24 00	22 00	19 75	
94.34x58 to 34x60	25 25	23 75	21 50	
100.36x60 to 40x60	28 50	26 00	23 75	

DOUBLE.

Sizes.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
25, 6x8 to 10x15	$13 00	$12 25	$11 75	$11 00
40.11x14 to 16x24	15 75	14 75	14 00	
50.18x22 to 20x30	20 00	18 50	17 00	
54.15x36 to 24x30	22 00	20 00	17 75	
60.26x28 to 24x36	24 00	22 50	19 25	
70.26x36 to 26x44	25 00	23 50	20 00	
80.26x46 to 30x50	27 00	25 25	22 00	
84.30x52 to 30x54	30 00	28 00	24 00	
90.30x56 to 34x56	31 50	29 00	26 25	
94.34x58 to 34x60	33 00	31 50	28 50	
100.36x60 to 40x60	37 00	34 00	32 00	

PHOTOGRAPH SIZES.

6½x8½ to 8x10 .... $11 00

Discounts 60 & 20@70 & 5.

AMERICAN—SINGLE.

Sizes.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
6x8 to 10x15	$8 25	$7 50	$7 00	$6 50
11x14 to 15x24	9 25	8 50	8 00	7 25
16x24 to 20x28	10 75	9 75	8 75	7 75
15x34 to 24x30	12 25	10 75	9 00	8 50
26x28 to 24x36	13 00	14 50	9 75	9 00
30x36 to 26x44	14 50	13 25	10 75	9 50
26x46 to 30x50	15 00	14 00	11 25	10 50
30x52 to 30x54	16 00	14 50	12 00	
30x56 to 34x56	17 25	15 50	13 50	
34x58 to 34x60	18 25	17 25	15 00	
36x60 to 40x60	20 75	18 75	17 25	

Discounts 60 & 20@70.

PLATE GLASS.

French discounts	40 & 10	
English "	40 & 10	
American "	40 & 10	
Looking glass "	33 & 5	

Quotations on glass makers materials may be found in the various price currents.

JOHN MATHEWS & CO,

HATTON GARDEN WORKS,

Liverpool, England,

MANUFACTURERS OF

COLORS, VENETIAN, INDIAN

—AND—

TURKEY REDS,

VARNISHES AND PAINTS.

Specialties.

OXIDE OF IRON ALL SHADES AND GRADES

Rotten Stone, Barytes,

Terra Alba and Paris White,

Ochres, Umbers,

and Fullers Earth.

JOSIAH GEBHART and Co.,

CORRODERS OF

PERFECTLY PURE

WHITE LEAD,

DAYTON, OHIO.

BATTELLE & RENWICK,

163 Front Street, New York,

AGENTS FOR

THE ULSTER White Lead Co.

Niagara Laboratory, Refined Saltpetre,

BROOKLYN SULPHUR WORKS,

AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS IN

CHEMICALS, NITRATE OF SODA, CRUDE SALTPETRE, &c., &c

Washington Lead Works.

(LIMITED.)

CORRODERS AND GRINDERS OF

PURE WHITE LEAD.

DRY AND IN OIL.

Also Manufacturers of

Car, Bridge and Ready Mixed Paints

Works Washington, Pa.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. P. O. Box 787, PITTSBURGH, PENNA

WM. H. WHEELER, Broker in all kinds of WINDOW & PLATE GLASS

SEND FOR PRICES. 35 Murray St. NEW YORK.

J. T. & A. HAMILTON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FLINT GLASS,

PRESCRIPTION VIALS,

Bottles and Flasks,

OFFICE AND FACTORY:

TWENTY-SIXTH ST., and A. V. R. R.

Pittsburgh, - Pa.

Established 1859.

WOLFE, HOWARD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINEST AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS,

ALSO

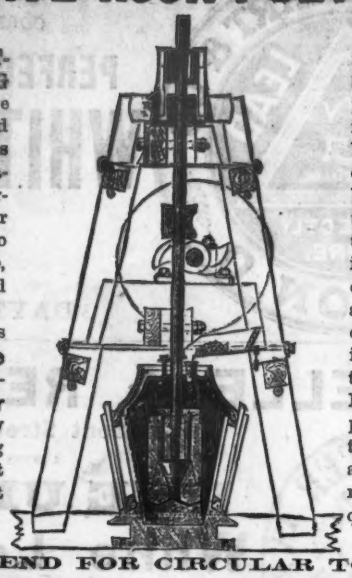
Picture, Show Case and Car Glass.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO LARGE SIZE DOUBLE STRENGTH.

No. 4 Wood St., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Price Lists and Discounts on Application.

PHOSPHATE ROCK PULVERIZING.



THE LIPSEY PATENT REVOLVING ORE STAMPS have been adapted to and have proved themselves to be the only advantageous mode to supercede the old Burr Stones, which are so slow and expensive, with great wear and tear.

The Lipsey Stamps will do **far more work** with less **power** and less **wear and tear** than any other mode, continuing day after day without having to stop at short intervals as the Burr Stones have to for chipping or, as in Iron Mills from heating. They are built in single batteries of 3 Stamps, or double batteries of 6 stamps, so that they come within the scope of any Fertilizing concern wanting to do their own pulverizing and by duplicating the double batteries can be increased to any extent, taking less than 2 Horse Power to the Stamp, and pulverizing from 3 to 6 tons per stamp per day, according to quality of rock and fineness required.

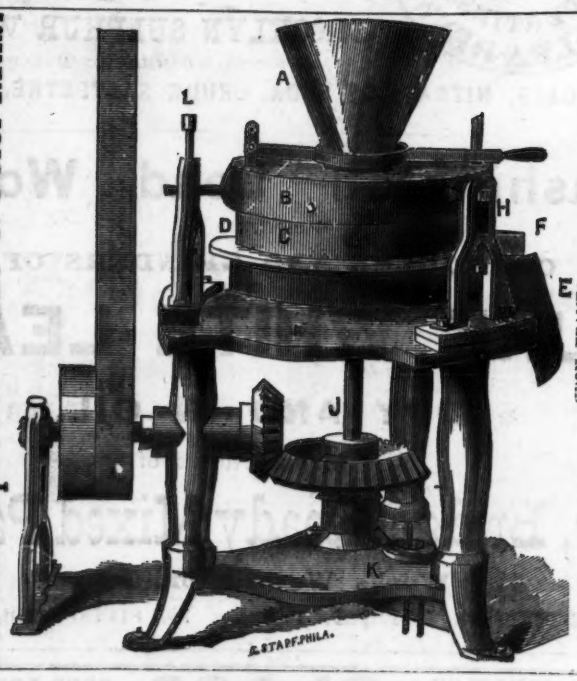
SEND FOR CIRCULAR TO

WILLIAM BELL & CO. - - - 57 BROADWAY NEW YORK

TO PAINT AND COLOR MANUFACTURERS.

We beg to invite your attention to our New

Improved Paint & Color Mills.



(IRON FRAME.)

We manufacture Paint Mixers, Putty Mixers, Putty Chasers and every variety of Paint or other Machinery. Contracts taken for new work entire or in part.

KREIDER, CAMPBELL & CO., Philadelphia PA.

Established 1858.

TRADE MARK.

Prince's Metallic Paint

Fireproof, Waterproof, and the Best Possible

Covering for Iron, Tin or Wood.

For Sale by the leading Paint Houses and

THE PRINCE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

71 Maiden Lane, New York.

None Genuine without our TRADE MARK.

THE BRANDON MINING CO.,

MINERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

OCHRES,

Metallic Paints

AND

Paper Clays.

WORKS AT BRANDON, VT. OFFICE 17 PLATT ST., N. Y.

H. R. CONKLIN, Treasurer.

WATER COOLED

Esopus Stone Mills.

(DORRITY'S PATENT 1881.)

For Grinding Paints and Colors, in Oil, Japans, or Water.

The patent on this mill is for an application of water *directly* at the back of the grinding surfaces and *not* for merely applying it to and *arouud the edge of the stone.*

These Mills are built in the most substantial manner, with all of the Latest Improvements. Each Stone has a separate cooling stream; the frames and bearings are all in one casting, thus insuring even running, and the stones are DOUBLE GEARED, with Fast and Loose pulleys on one shaft.

The 20 Inch Mills Occupy Only Four Feet of Floor Space.

Also specially adapted for grinding Ink.

All stones used in these mills are ground with emery adapting them to use on the finest colors.

PRICES LOWER THAN ANY OTHER BUILDER.

Any Size Mill for Grinding Dry Materials Built to Order.

HENRY DORRITY, Builder.

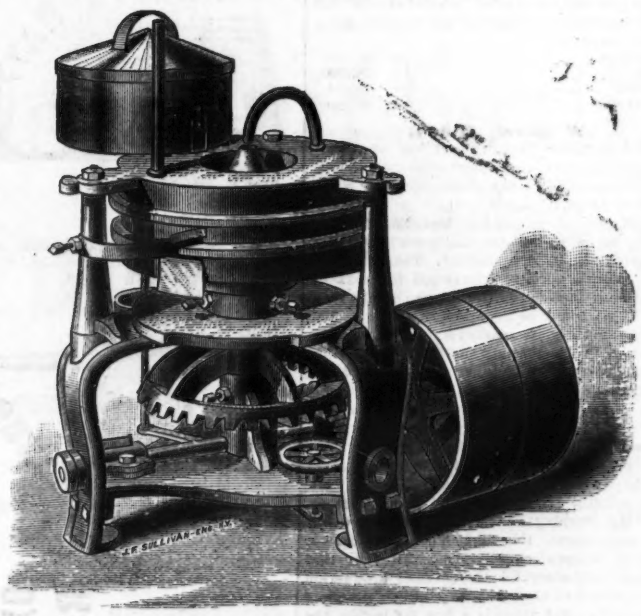
Care **W. & F. LIVINGSTONE**

391 Greenwich Street, New York.

THE

DANIELS PAINT MILLS.

COOLED WITH WATER.



The Cut represents a 20 Inch Mill, cooled with water for grinding Coach and all Fine Colors in japan and varnish.

The only Patent applying water to and around the edge of the Stones, bringing the water three inches nearer the grinding surface than any other.

Other parties are manufacturing mills under a patent that does not cover the application of water to either Stone, simply covering some pipe arrangements for conveying water to and from the Stones.

I have also a variety of Common Mills, i. e., no cooling, for Lead, Common Oil Colors, Liquid Paints, Water and Dry Colors.

WILLIAM DANIELS,

Patentee and Sole Manufacturer,

55 Atlantic Ave., - Brooklyn, N. Y.

Standard Mineral Paint Works.

THE ONLY MANUFACTORY OF THE

Standard Mineral Paints.

WE MANUFACTURE

FIVE NATURAL COLORS OF INDESTRUCTIBLE PAINT

FROM MINERAL,

Guaranteed to Contain From 74 to 88 per Cent of Oxide of Iron.

Analysis of Prof. C. F. CHANDLER.

Nos. 1 & 2 RED CHOCOLATE BROWN, MAROON, INDIAN RED, AND "O" INDIAN RED.

Also the only

CROCUS MARTUS MANUFACTORY

In the United States, CROCUS MARTUS equal to the best imported

JOHN KEYS, Prop., 123 Fulton Street, New York.

BURGESS & NEWTON

NEW HAVEN, CONN.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FIRST QUALITY

Pure Sulphate Barytes.

Would call the attention of Buyers to the
SUPERIOR QUALITY OF OUR MANUFACTURE.

FULTON WHITE,

Has been in use in England and on the Continent for several years, acquiring a high reputation as a Pigment.

It has 20 to 25 per cent. *more body and covering power* than the very best White Lead.

It is *far whiter* than *White Lead*, and not injured by foul gases, nor by exclusion of light.

It works *very freely* under the brush, thereby saving much *time and labor.*

It is entirely *non-poisonous* and *absolutely harmless* to those working with it.

It is highly approved by *all practical painters* using it, whose *testimonials* can be seen at our office.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

HORE, BARNETT & CO.,

235 Pearl Street, N. Y.

FACTORIES: Brooklyn, N. Y. Newark, N. J.

Alfred Burdsal,

MANUFACTURER OF

READY MIXED PAINTS,

34 South Meridian-st.,

Indianapolis, - - - Ind.

Correspondence Solicited.

EAGLE WHITE LEAD CO.,

CINCINNATI O.

ESTABLISHED 1842. INCORPORATED 1867.

TRADE MARK.

Manufacturers of the Celebrated "EAGLE" Brand. Perfectly Pure

White Lead

ALSO, RED LEAD, LITHARGE, ORANGE MINERAL.

CORRODERS OF DRY WHITE LEAD,

Manufacturers of COLORED PAINTS of all Shades and Qualities, Dry and Ground in Oil. PUTTY &c., &c.

We not only guarantee our brand of EAGLE WHITE LEAD PURE, and ground in PURE LINSEED OIL, but will pay a Hundred Dollars for any adulteration whatever.

WM. WOOD Pres't W. C. WOOD Vice-Pres't. J. E. DOUGLAS Sec'y.

STANDARD REFINED WOOD ALCOHOL.

AND

CROWN METHYL,

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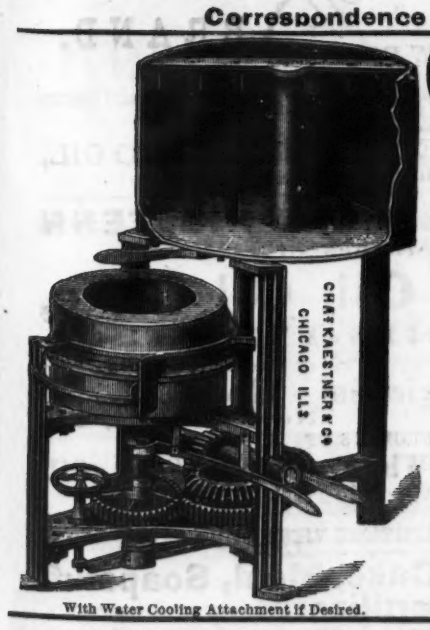

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PITTSBURGH WHITE LEAD AND OIL WORKS.
Established 1832.

Suydam, Lawrence & Co.
PITTSBURGH,
PENN'A

OIL MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 9, 1882.

IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.

	For the Week.	Since Jan. 1.
Cocoanut.....tons	171½	2399
Olive.....gls	975	63118

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.

Whale.....gls	26581	50579
Fish..... "	46	214191
Linseed..... "	1254	20085
Lubricating..... "	114907	2135585
Lard..... "	4546	129504
Cottonseed..... "	.....	75461
Sperm..... "	870	93108

Over prices are for large lots, except when otherwise specified, and buyers of small lots must expect to pay in advance.

Vegetable Oils

Linseed oil has been steady during the past week. The volume of business is quite large and crushers report that they experience no difficulty in finding an outlet for their current production. Still there are no large transactions. Buyers prefer taking small lots for immediate requirements and show little disposition to enter into contracts for future supplies, notwithstanding the fact that seed is high and promises to be higher. City crushers quote 59c but will accept 58c from regular customers and other buyers who will take large lots. There have been no further sales of State oil reported but we understand there are some lots on the market that might be bought at 56c. Western oil is still offered on the spot here at 57c but there is none selling except in a small way to supply the necessities of small consumers. Calcutta seed oil attracts a fair share of attention but most buyers prefer the domestic seed product at the difference in price. There is no change noted in quotations, prices remaining steady at the figures given below.

Rapeseed oil is dull and neglected the only sales we hear of being of retail lots to supply the wants of consumers. There is no change in prices holders quoting nominally 85@87½c, but it is probable that less will buy.

Mustard seed oil finds an outlet only in a retail way. We do not hear of much offering and prices remain nominal and unchanged at 68@72½c as to quantity and quality.

Crude cottonseed oil is dull. Stocks are small and the arrivals continue light. Holders maintain firm views, but buyers' ideas are low and there is consequently very little business doing. For prime oil 48c is demanded, but a fair grade might be bought at a shade less. We heard of a small lot of off quality, among which were a few barrels of prime, offering at 44c without finding a buyer. For inferior oil 46c is generally quoted. Soap stock is reported to be selling fairly at 2@3c, as to quality and quantity. Prices are steady.

Summer yellow cottonseed oil is inquired for, but the views of holders restrict business and only jobbing sales can be made. For the best oil 52½@54c is demanded, but the outside price is realized only on small lots of really prime oil. In a jobbing way sales have been made of about 150 bbls at 52@53c.

Winter yellow cottonseed oil is steady and unchanged. There is a moderate jobbing demand reported, but no large sales are made. The nominal quotations are 55½@56c, but we hear these prices are shaded by some pressers. White is selling in a jobbing way at 58@58½c, as to quality.

Exports of cottonseed oil from New York by countries:

To	For week ending May 8. 1882. Bbls.	Since Sept. 1, 1881. Bbls.	Same time last year. Bbls.
Africa	.....	.....	15
Australia	.....	50	12
Austria	.....	.....	2275
Belize	.....	1	.....
Brazil	.....	95	90
British W I	.....	83	134
Canada	.....	.....	12
Chile	.....	37	.....
Cuba	.....	.....	25
Dan. W I	.....	.....	20
Dutch W I	.....	4	.....
England	.....	171	1149
France	.....	205	1508
French W Indies	.....	1178	79
Germany	.....	200	340
Italy	.....	.....	185
Netherlands	.....	5	.....
North America	.....	1	.....
Scotland	.....	.....	85
Uruguay	.....	30	15
Venezuela	.....	7	.....
Total	.....	2004	5944

Exports of cottonseed oil from New Orleans by countries:

To	For week ending May 6, 1882. Bbls.	Since Sept. 1, 1881. Bbls.	Same time last year. Bbls.
Austria	.....	3000	2452
England	.....	1502	1014
France	.....	106	3710
Gibraltar	.....	2605	23064
Italy	.....	2250	5360
Mexico	.....	6	.....
Netherlands	.....	.....	500
Total	.....	9469	37000

Exports of soap stock from New Orleans by countries:

To	For week ending May 6, 1882. Bbls.	Since Sept. 1, 1881. Bbls.	Same time last year. Bbls.
Cuba	.....	863	2217
England	.....	1252	5605
Total	.....	2115	7922

Palm oil is in fair demand, though no sales of importance are reported. The supply is ample but not excessive, and prices are steadily maintained. We quote 7½c for prime high color, and 5¾@6¼c for off grades, according to quality.

Cocoanut oil is quiet and we only learn of a few small sales of Ceylon at 6⅝c. The market is steady and prices are unchanged. Cuban is without animation and is quoted nominally at 6⅝@6¾c. There is a light jobbing demand for Cochin which is supplied at 8¼@8½c. We note sales of 15 tons Ceylon at 6⅝c from store and 10 tons from dock at 6 5-16c.

Olive oil is dull, and 95c is about all that would be paid for good quality except in retail lots. In a large way 92½c and possibly a shade less would be accepted by some holders. Olive foots are selling to a fair extent and prices are a trifle easier. We note sales of 200 bbls at a private price. Small lots are now procurable at 7c.

The following were the closing quotations:

Linseed, domestic raw, in bbls	58	@	59
" boiled in bbls	61	@	62
Calcutta, raw in bbls	66	@	67
" boiled in bbls	69	@	70
Western on spot	57	@	58
New process		@	
Mustard Seed, per gal	68	@	70
Rapeseed, in bbls	80	@	87½
Cotton Seed, crude prime	47	@	48
" " No. 1	44	@	45
" " Yellow Summer, prime	53	@	54
" Yellow Summer, off quality	51	@	52½
Yellow Winter	55½	@	56
" " White Winter	58	@	58½
Olive, Sicily	92½	@	97½
" Spanish	95	@	1 00
" Soap Stock	7¼	@	7½
Palm, prime, W B	7¼	@	7½
" Off quality	5¾	@	6¼
Cocoanut, Cuban	6⅝	@	6¾
" Ceylon	6⅝	@	6¾
" Cochin	8⅛	@	8½
" Honolulu		@	
" Domestic		@	
Castor, No 2	11	@	12
" 3	10½	@	11
Rosin Oil, first run		@	16
" second run		@	19
" third run		@	22
" fourth run		@	25
" deodorized	18	@	27

Animal and Fish Oils.

Lard oil has been held steadily up to 90c by city pressers, but there are outside lots and out of town brands that are offered at less. The demand continues light, as buyers are evidently looking for a turn in their favor and do not care to lay in more than enough stock to supply their immediate and absolute requirements. Another reason for the lack of demand at present is that some of the larger consuming trades are dull and depressed. Exporters cannot afford to buy at present prices, and there is consequently very little oil going abroad.

The low grades are steady, but do not receive as much attention as is usually the case when prime oil is as high as at present. Holders, however, are not burdened with stock and are indifferent sellers at anything below 75@82c, for extra No. 1, 67½@72½c, for No. 1 and 60@63c. for No. 2.

Tallow oil is offered sparingly, but very little interest is manifested by buyers. Western prime is procurable at 68 @ 70 cts. as to brand and city re pressed at 75 c. There is little or no stock of the latter at present.

Manufactured whale oils is held very firmly at the recent advance. The demand does not improve, consumers turning their attention to other and cheaper products. Bleached winter seal oil is firm with an upward tendency in consequence of the light stock and the prospect of a short catch. Sea elephant oil is unchanged but firm at 70c for natural and 75c for bleached winter.

Manufactured sperm oil is without change but the firm tone of the crude oil market has imparted more strength.

Crude menhaden oil has been quiet the past week owing to the absence of offerings of any considerable quantity by manufacturers. The prospects that fishing will soon begin in earnest are more encouraging. The reports from the Chesapeake are that the fishing is improving there and with warmer weather, a large yield is expected. There have been also several respectable catches off the New Jersey coast, and although the fish were not very fat, yielding only 1½ gallons to the thousand, they gave a great deal of encouragement to the fishermen. Already two-thirds of the fleet, about fifty vessels, are out, and if the weather becomes warm we may look for a steady supply of oil soon. During the past week there have been resales of 100 bbls prime light oil in this market at 42c.

WANTED.

Refiners are requested to quote periodically for the following, viz:

Whale, Menhaden, Cod

AND OTHER *BAGGED*

FISH OILS,

Also, Cylinder and Lard Oils,

PETROLEUM, CASTOR OIL, STEARINE, PITCH, RESIN, TALLOW,

TALLOW OILS, WITH SAMPLES, &c.

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Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.

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Miners' Cottonseed and Lard Oils,

ALL GRADES OF

Laundry Soaps.

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(J. J. GEST, Pres't.)

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And other Western and Southern Produce, for sale here or shipped to London and Liverpool, to their friends, Messrs. SIMMONDS, HUNT & CO.

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(Successor to Francis Brown & Son,)

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REFINED COTTONSEED OIL AND SOAP STOCK,

And Dealer in

Cocoanut and Palm Oils and Chemicals.

UNION OIL COMPANY,

PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND, Incorporated A. D., 1856.

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WHITE WINTER (ODORLESS), AND YELLOW WINTER—EXTRA QUALITY.

COTTONSEED OILS,

COTTONSEED MEAL AND CAKE, FULLING AND SCOURING SOAPS,

Superior quality, and warranted of uniform strength. The only manufacturers and exclusive proprietors of the well-known brands

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Salad Oil in Bottles—Quarts, Pints and Half Pints.

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OIL CAKE, MEAL AND REGINNINGS.

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Cotton Seed Oil, Oil Cake,

MEAL AND REGINNINGS.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Summer Yellow and White Cotton Seed Oil

OIL CAKE, SOAP AND COTTON BATTING.

PRIZE MEDALS WORLD EXHIBITIONS VIENNA AND PARIS.

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J. PARKHURST, Jr. & CO.,

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Mineral Gem 300° Fire Test.
W. W. Head Light 150° to 175° Test.
DEODORIZED GASOLINE, NAPHTHA AND FINE LUBRICATING OILS.

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Col. DRAKE, the first successful producer of Petroleum.

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THE BEST **FILTERED CYLINDER OIL**

IN THE WORLD, 550° Fire Test, 27° Gravity.

The only Light Cylinder Oil offered to the trade that will remain Limpid at 25° above zero. Jobbers are saved the expense and trouble of compounding this oil, as it is ready for use. We challenge a test with any other Cylinder or Valve Oil made in the United States.

Samples Sent Free on Application.

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PARAFFINE OILS AND WAX

25° and 28° Gravity, PRICES AND SAMPLES SENT ON APPLICATION. Crude and Refined.

W. H. VAN TINE,

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Manufacturer and Dealer in

PURE LUBRICATING OILS, INCLUDING BEST GRADES OF CYLINDER, ENGINE,

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HEAVY MERCHANDISE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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Gasoline all Grades a Specialty, Filtered Cylinder, Light and Dark Cylinder Stock,

FRANKLIN AND OTHER LUBRICATING OILS.

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The manufactured oils have sold quite freely the past week notwithstanding the increased views of pressers. The transactions reported were 175 bbls light pressed at 43@43½c, 200 bbls dark pressed at 42c, 50 bbls bank at 40c, 100 bbls bleached at 48c, and 50 bbls of the same at 49c. The market closes very firm with pressers quoting 43@44c for light pressed, 41@42½ for dark pressed, 40@41c for bank, 42@44c for straits, and 48@50c for bleached. Supplies are becoming light and unless new crude begins to arrive soon it is feared there will be an absolute scarcity.

Cod oil is very firm and the tendency seems to be upward owing to the prospect of a short supply. Jobbers now want 45@46c for domestic and 47@48c for English and sales are reported at these figures. Round lots are procurable at 1@2c less, according to quality. We hear of sales of 250 bbls Newfoundland, at 47c.

Degras is in better demand. We quote 9@9¼ c. for French and 4¼@4¾ c. for English. Sales of 150 bbls. English are reported at 4¼c, four months.

Sod oil is held at 53@55c for English, and 50@55c for domestic. No sales are reported.

Saponified red oil sells only in a jobbing way. Prices are unchanged and we continue to quote 52½@53c for both city and western, according to quantity.

Elaine red oil is steady and unchanged. Small sales are making at 52c. Large lots may be had at 48@50c.

Neatsfoot oil is held above the ideas of buyers and there is little selling. Prices however, are firmly maintained at our quotations.

At the close the following were the current quotations:

Whale, natural winter	59	@	
" bleached winter	61	@	
" double bleached, North'n	64	@	
" present make, natural		@	
" present make, bleached		@	
Elephant, bleached winter		@	75
" natural winter		@	70
Seal, bleached winter		@	68
Sperm, natural winter		@	1 20
" bleached winter		@	1 25
" present make, natural		@	
" " bleached		@	
Lard Oil, prime City, winter	90	@	92
" " " weath'r made		@	
" " prime winter, Western	87	@	88
" " weather made "		@	
" " No. 1	67½	@	72½
" " No. 1, Extra	75	@	82
" " No. 2	60	@	63
Menhaden, prime crude		@	42
" " off quality		@	41
" " brown strained	41	@	42
" " light strained	43	@	44
" " Bleached Winter	48	@	50
" " " Seasonable		@	47
Bank	40	@	41
Straits Oil	42	@	44
Sod Oil, English	53	@	55
" American	50	@	55
Cod Oil, Domestic	42	@	46
" Newfoundland	43	@	48
Black Fish, crude		@	
" " natural	70	@	75
" " bleached	78	@	80½
Degras, English	4½	@	4¾
" French	9	@	10
Neatsfoot, prime	75	@	80
" No. 1	70	@	72
" No. 2	55	@	
Tallow Oil, City (repressed)		@	75
" " No. 1	66	@	68
" " Western	68	@	70
Saponified Red	52½	@	53
Elaine Red	48	@	52

Mineral Oils.

Paraffine oils are becoming very scarce and a firm feeling prevails. The demand is improving, but the inquiry as yet is not very brisk, while buyers' views are in most instances extremely low. For good 28 gravity 16@17c is asked, but there is some oil on the market, off color and of a little lighter gravity, that might be had at 15@15½c and possibly lower. There is no 25 gravity offering, so far as we can learn. A good oil would command 18½@19c. We have heard of oils offered as 25, which were in reality 26, that could be bought at about 17c. The Standard brands are unchanged.

Black oils are not moving off very freely. The variable weather acts as a check on trade, consumers taking only enough to supply absolute requirements. The market is rather easy, and though no change in price has been announced, it is generally understood that previous quotations are being shaded. The nominal quotations are 9@9½c for 25 and 30 cold test, 10½@11c for 15 and 7½@7¾c for summer reduced.

Cylinder stocks are offered quite freely and the tone of the market seems to be less firm than for some time previously. Light filtered stocks are obtainable at 30@32c, though some manufacturers demand 35@40c and claim to get these figures. The demand is not very brisk, buyers holding off for concessions, and we hear of very few important transactions. Dark filtered stocks are selling to a moderate extent and prices are without quotable change, though tending in buyers' favor. Steam refined are in request, though the demand cannot be written active.

Paraffine Gas Oil		@	
Paraffine Oil, 23@24 gravity	20	@	22
" " 28 gravity	15½	@	17
" " 25 gravity	18½	@	19
Mineral Lardine		@	25
Neutral Filtered, Yellow	20	@	25
" " White	25	@	30
West Virginia, natural, 29 grav.	18	@	20
Smith's Ferry, 30 grav	20	@	21
" " 34 grav	17	@	18
Franklin natural, 32 gravity		@	19
Black reduced, 29 g. 25@30 c. t.	9	@	9¼
" " 29 g. 15 cold test	10½	@	11½
" " 29 g. 5 cold test	16	@	16½
" " Summer	6½	@	7¾
Cylinder, light filtered	30	@	40
" " dark filtered	22	@	25
" " cold test filtered	35	@	40
" " dark steam refined	16	@	18

OIL CAKE.

There has been a slight advance in freights to London, but in rates to other ports there is no change. Holders of oil cake consequently maintain firm views. For Western cake on the spot holders now want $31 25 as the supply is very light, but buyers are not prepared to give that price, and we hear of no sales. There has been some demand for Western to arrive and we hear of sales of 500 tons broad thin Western for future delivery at $30. There have been no transactions in city or State cake from domestic seed reported, and prices remain nominal and unchanged. We hear of sales of 200 tons Calcutta seed cake at $33.50. There are no offerings of cottonseed cake that we hear of and no inquiry. The market closes with the following the nominal quotations for spot cake:

City, Thin Oblong, domestic		@	30 50
State, " "	30	50	@
Western Thick Oblong in bags	30	00	@
" broad thin " "	30	25	@
Cottonseed, Decorticated	26	00	@27 50

SEEDS.

The Chicago flaxseed market opened with a better supply on the day following our last owing to freer arrivals, and as buyers were scarce holders were induced to lower their views in order to make sales. Good to prime crushing sold at $1.35@1.36, the market closing at those figures. On Thursday, the receipts being lighter, a firmer feeling developed, good crushing advancing to $1.38, at which price there was a fair demand with sales. On Friday all the offerings were taken up and the market advanced about 2c per bushel. Merchantable sold at $1.40 and inferior at $1.32@1.35. Up to the close to-night there was no appreciable change in the position, $1 40 remaining the quotation for good crushing. The New York market is quiet. The small supply in store is held at $1 55, but seed is offered here from Chicago at $1 47½, without finding buyers.

WAX, CANDLES, LARD, TALLOW &c

Paraffine wax is unchanged. The demand does not appear to have been quickened by the low prices, though there is a very good business being done in both crude and refined. The trade in candles continues good, but there is no special activity to be noted in any line.

The lard market has been tending steadily upward most of the week, and closed yesterday at $11.65. To-day the market was firm, and closed at $11.65.

Stearine has been gaining strength and there is now nothing obtainable below 12¾c, the market closing very firm with the tendency still upward.

Tallow has advanced since our last and closes firm at 8¼c for city.

The market closed at the following prices:

Lard		@	11 65
Stearine		@	12½
Tallow		@	8¼
Paraffine wax, crude	6	@	6½
" refined	14	@	
CANDLES.			
Paraffine, 4s and 6s			@18
Adamantine 6s, 16 oz			@14
" " 14 "			@12
" " 12 "			@10½
" 12s, 16 "			@15
" " 14 "			@13
" " 12 "			@11½
Patent sperm. 4s and 6s		29	@30
Sperma, 4s and 6s		20	@22
Stearic acid		17	@18
Spermaceti, bulk		18	@18½
" cases		19	@19½

New Bedford Oil Market.

NEW BEDFORD, May 8, 1882.

The crude sperm oil market has been very active during the past week, and the following sales have been made; 2600 bbls for manufacture, $1 10, 1250 bbls for export, $1 10, and the market closed firm with further inquiry for export.

The whale oil market has been dull during the past week, and the only sale we have to note is of 100 bbls Northern for manufacture at 55c. Holders are firm and with every prospect of the quotations being maintained.

NAVAL STORES.

The naval stores market the past week has exhibited the symptoms of decline which were earlier looked for. Increased receipts at southern ports and light shipments have broken the market down to 53½@54c for spirits. Spot stock aggregates about 300 bbls. It is thought that next week will show a fairly steady market, as comparatively little is then to arrive. Rosins are not as prominent as they were a week ago, and have dropped steadily from $2 52½ to $2 40 asked at the close, and $2 35@2 37½ bid. Little is being taken for foreign account, and stocks are, therefore, inclined to accumulate.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE.

The market on Wednesday last was dull, and easy with offerings for future delivery at reduced figures. Spot lots quoted at 60c but futures sold from 53½@56c. Sales of 200 bbls. were reported. A lot of 60 bbls sold on Thursday at 60c, closing out the stock, but the market was unsettled. Friday prices fell of to 57c under the effect of unfavorable Southern advices. Saturday the the market was heavy and fluctuating. Buyers held off for this weeks receipts expecting lower figures, bids of 55c held at 56c. At the close yesterday 54c would have been accepted, with only a moderate demand. Sales of 150 bbls merchantable at 53½@54c.

ROSINS.

There was only a moderate demand on Wednesday last, which was supplied at firm figures. Common quoted at $2 42½@2 45, and good strained at $2 47½. A scarcity prevailed on Thursday in "F." and "J." grades, the former quoting at $2 50@2 60, and the latter at $2 90. Low grades were easier, strained quoted at $2 45. No change was apparent on Friday. Sales were reported of 500 bbls at $2 45 Little was done on Saturday, and the market remained about steady. Monday offerings of low grades were quite liberal, and good strained quoted down to $2 40, but the demand was light. At the close yesterday buyers were willing to pay

WILLIAM TAYLOR & SONS,

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Manufacturers of

HYDROSTATIC PRESSES

FOR

COTTON AND LINSEED OIL MILLS

And other Purposes.

The DAVIS OIL COMPANY,

FORMERLY

U. S. ANIMAL OIL REFINING CO.

No. 30 Water Street, New York,

MANUFACTURERS OF DAVIS' REFINED

LARD AND NEATSFOOT OILS.

EX. NO. 1 LARD OIL EQUAL TO PRIME. THE BEST OILS FOR EXPORT.

CHEMICAL TESTS.

BY JAMES F. BABCOCK.

Analytical and Consulting Chemist, State Assayer and Inspector of Liquors, &c., &c.

BOSTON, May 27th, 1881.

GENTLEMEN:—I have made a series of tests of several Samples of your oils, in comparison with commercia oils of standard quality, with the following results:

1. They are free from ACIDS, ALBUMINOUS or GUMMY SUBSTANCES.
2. They do NOT OXIDIZE by standing, and consequently will not CRUST or GUM the bearings to which they are applied as lubricants.
3. I find the Lard oils refined by your Company to be somewhat heavier in GRAVITY than Prime Lard Oil.
4. The burning qualities of these oils are excellent, leaving no incrustation on the wick.
5. These oils may be COOLED to a LOWER DEGREE than the Commercial Lard Oil without depositing stearine.
6. In consequence of their freedom from gummy and albuminous substances, and their power of resisting oxidation, these oils are FAR LESS LIABLE TO SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION than lard oil refined by the usual commercial process.

Respectfully, JAMES F. BABCOCK.

BORNE, SCRYMSER & CO.

REFINERS OF

Mineral Lubricating Oils,

Steam Refined Cylinder Oils,

Both Dark and Filtered of High Fire Test, manufactured under IMPROVED PROCESS.

DARK LUBRICATING OILS,

FOR SUMMER AND WINTER USE.

224 Front St., NEW YORK, U. S. A.

Works, South Brooklyn, N.Y.

Winchell's Patent Oil Tank.

With improved double action continuous stream Pump. *Six strokes of the piston will fill a gallon measure. A barrel can be emptied in seven minutes.* The air-chamber is always full, and one stroke of the piston brings the oil, no matter how little may be in the tank.

The tank is constructed of *GALVANIZED IRON* and *JAPANNED.* Has a *WOOD BOTTOM* underneath the metal bottom. The *PUMP* may be removed to transfer oil from a barrel to the Tank, *WITHOUT LOSS.* A *DRIP PAN,* which will be found a clean and safe receptacle for measures and funnels. Any overflow in filling small cans runs into the reservoir below.

A Cover over all prevents the accumulation of dust, evaporation, and unpleasant odor of oil, and is secure from fire. The Tank may be locked if desired.

It has received the endorsement of oil dealers throughout the United States and Canadas and stands pre-eminent in popularity above all competitors.

75,000 in daily use. Handled by agents in all large cities.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE

GEO. D. WINCHELL MFG. CO.,

Send for prices. | 123 Walnut St., Cincinnati, O.

Patented June 6, 1871.

JOHN McLEAN & CO.,

GENERAL PRODUCE BROKERS.

Oils, Petroleum and its Products, Lard, Chemicals, &c.

Correspondence Solicited. LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

SUN OIL

REFINING COMPANY

LIGHT FOR THE WORLD

REFINERS OF PETROLEUM

Burning Oils.

150° Water White. 175° Water White. 165° Water White. 250° Water White.

Lubricating Oils.

15° Cold Test, 29° Gravity. 10° Cold Test, 29° Gravity. 5° Cold Test, 29° Gravity. Zero Cold Test, 28° Gravity.
5° Below Zero, Cold Test. 28° Gravity. 10° Below Zero, Cold Test, 27° Gravity. Dark Cylinder Oil, 600° Fire Test, 25° Gravity.

We will Compete in Quality and Price with the Best Oils Manufactured. Correspondence Solicited. CLEVELAND, O.

SEABOARD OIL COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS AND REFINERS OF

PARAFFINE OILS,

WOOL AND NEUTRAL OILS, also Cylinder, Spindle, Engine, Railroad, Axle. Headlight, and Burning Oils.

Paraffine Wax a Specialty, Quality Guaranteed Equal to any in the Market,

Works at Thurlow, Pa. **Office 114 South 6th St.,**

L HEVERIN. General Manager. PHILADELPHIA, PA, U. S. A

OFFICE 127 WATER ST. New York.

WM. H. KIMBALL & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO LIBBY, BARTLETT & KIMBALL.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

COLD TEST PARAFFINE AND LUBRICATING OILS,

SMITH'S FERRY OILS. BLOOMLESS NEUTRAL WOOL OILS AND DARK CYLINDER 600 deg. FIRE TEST.

CRUDE AND REFINED WAX.

HIRAM E. LUTZ, Pres't. JOHN GILFILLAN, Treas.

DELAWARE OIL REFINING COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS AND REFINERS OF

PARAFFINE OILS AND WAX A SPECIALTY

Office, 1136 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa. **Works, Thurlow, Pa.**

☞ **Correspondence solicited.** ☜

WILLIAM SIMPSON & CO.,

1 Fenchurch Avenue, London, E. C.

Works—Manhattan, Petroleum Wharf, River Thames, Silvertown, and Brooklyn Wharf, Grand Surrey Canal.

Importers of all grades of Refined Oil, Naphtha, Gasoline, &c.; largest exporters of Empty Petroleum Barrels in Great Britain. The only concern in England having Tanks on the American system for Oil and Naphtha, and extensive wharf frontage on the river Thames with deep water for receiving, shipping and laying out the various products of Petroleum.

Established 1847.

LEOPOLD FISCHEL,

IMPORTERS OF Paraffine Wax, Paraffine Oil, Stearine, Illuminating Oil, Lubricating Oil.

EXPORTERS OF Stearine, Pitch, Hot-Neck Grease, Chemicals, Glycerine, Sulphate of Ammonia, Fertilizers, Colors.

4, 5 & 6 Great St. Helens, LONDON, E. C.

Telegraph Address, "Fischel," London.

PARSONS OIL CO.,

AGENTS FOR

Producers & Refiners of Petroleum

AND DEALERS IN

Carbon, Headlight, Lubricating and Railway Oils.

ST. LOUIS. MO.

$2 35 but holders wanted $2 40. Transactions were small.

Common Strained	@2 40
Good strained	@2 40
E	@2 47½
F	@2 52½
G	@2 65
H	@2 75
I	@2 90
K	@3 00
M	@3 25
N	3 50 @3 60
Window glass	4 00 @

Tar has been fairly active and quotes at the close at $2.62@2.87½.

From R. D. Chater's weekly New York circular.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE.

	bbls.	Same time last year.
Receipts since April 1	6,924	6,119
Receipts since our last	1,988	2,049
Deliveries for domestic consumption	1,328	1,813
Exports	265	359
Stock in yard to day	496	525
Stock in Atlantic ports May 1.	7,646	6,325

ROSIN.

Receipts since April 1	62,745	26,806
Receipts since our last	16,375	4,864
Exports	10,245	13,170
Stock in yard to-day	23,716	48,535
Stock in Atlantic ports May 1.	171,152	174,554

TAR.

Stock in yard	739	535

From Harding Johnson's Wilmington circular under date of May 6th:

Stocks.	Afloat and ashore, May 6.	Receipts, May 1 to 6.
Spirits	426	951
Rosin	95,665	7,238
Tar	6,768	1,710

	Last Year. May 9th	May 1 to 9.
Spirits	1,964	476
Rosin	60,788	7,321
Tar	4,518	1,318

Exports—April 8 to 15.

To	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.
N. Y	1,061	6,651	582
Sundry	121	1,475	276
Total	1,182	8,126	908
Great B			
Continent		8,668	
Cork			
Fo. Total		8,668	
G. Total	1,182	16,794	908

Last Year—April 18 to 25.

Domestic	366	415	2,300
Foreign		10,351	
Total	366	10,766	2,300

Quotations.

Spirits, 40½c; last year, 33c.
Strained rosin, $1 85; last year, $150.
Good do. $1 90; last year, $1 55.

Business at Savannah week ending May 6th.

Receipts.		Exports.		Stock.	
			Spirits.		Rosin.
Spirits	2,242	Domestic	1,050	Spirits	3,560	17,818
Rosin	6,748	Foreign	2,330		
			1,600		
Total			3,380		8,296

Business at Charleston, week ending May 6th.

Receipts.		Stock.	
Spirits	1,380	Spirits	1,958
Rosin	4,830	Rosin	14,024

NOTICE.

From and after May 1st, 1882, our house will be represented in New York by Messrs. Frederick Habirshaw and Samuel L. Scofield, at 113 Maiden Lane.
SCOFIELD & TEVIS,
San Francisco, Cal.; Portland, Oregon.

From and after May 1st, 1882, our houses will be represented in New York by Messrs. Frederick Habirshaw and Samuel L. Scofield, at 113 Maiden Lane.
WM. B. HOOPER & Co.,
Tucson, A. T.; El Paso, Texas; Guaymas, Mexico

EUREKA BOILED OIL.

A genuine substitute for LINSEED OIL.

25 per cent saved.

Manufactured by

EUREKA OIL CO.,
No. 73 North May St., CHICAGO, ILL.
Correspondence solicited.

Alcholene Shellac.

FULLY EQUAL TO PURE GRAIN ALCOHOL Shellac for all Purposes. 50c per Gallon Cheaper. Not made from ordinary wood alcohol. Guaranteed not to injure the eyes or hands. None but the Best Gum Shellac used. TRY IT! Made only by

THE CLEVELAND VARNISH CO., CLEVELAND, O

LONG ISLAND PAINT AND COLOR WORKS.

GEO. H. HOPPER,

SOLE MANUFACTURER OF

Petroleum Barrel Paints

OF ALL KINDS.

OFFICE 128 PEARL STREET.

JAS. G. NEWCOMB, Manager NEW YORK.

THE FOSTER CUP

—OR—

Automatic Oil Tester.

Pronounced by experts and adopted by State Departments as the only reliable instrument for testing accurately all kinds of oils. Descriptive circulars on application.

The Oil Tester complete, with full instructions and carefully boxed, will be promptly shipped on receipt of $6.50.

HAWKINS & PALMER,

Proprietors & Sole Manufacturers,

CINCINNATI. O.

Also makers of all kinds of Hydrometers, Thermometers, and all oil testing instruments.

EMPIRE REFINING COMPANY LIMITED,

REFINERS AND PACKERS OF PETROLEUM.

OFFICES, 116 PEARL STREET,

NEW YORK.

Works: Newtown Creek, Greenpoint, L. I.

H. M. GRAHAM

Manufacturer of Lard, Lubricating and Burning Oils,
Duquesne Way and Eighth Streets, - PITTSBURGH, PA

FRANKLIN OIL WORKS,

Manufacturers of Mineral Oils.
FRANKLIN, PA. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

GEO. ALLEN,

Dealer and Broker in PURE FRANKLIN and 2d and Crude Oils.
Franklin, Pa. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

W. & F. WALKER, OIL BROKERS.

Buyers of NEATSFOOT, LARD, WOOL, AND MACHINERY OILS, - - - LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

Cleveland Oil Works.

J. R. TIMMINS & CO., manufacturers of Lubricating and Illuminating OILS. Office, 5, 7 & 9 Superior Street, Cleveland, Ohio. Smith's Ferry, Pa., Oils a Specialty.

New Process OILS.

THE NATIONAL OIL CO., 225 Canal Street, Cleveland, Ohio. Manufacturers of all kinds of Illuminating and Lubricating Oils, by an entirely new process. Best in the market. Send for Price List.

GOODRIDGE & CHANDLER,

Wholesale Dealers in Superior Illuminating and Lubricating Oils, OILS Naphtha, Benzine, Gasoline, West Va. Oils.
8 & 10 North 3rd Street, - - - - ST. LOUIS.

Josiah Macy's Sons,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
189 & 191 FRONT ST. NEW YORK

Manufacturers of the Celebrated Brand

"MACY'S PRIME" LARD OIL.

SPERM, LARD, WHALE, COTTONSEED, ELAIN AND RED OIL, "CLEMENTS" CORN STARCH, IN BOXES AND BARRELS, for Export and Manufacturers use. AGENTS FOR L. Z. O. OXIDE OF ZINC.
WESTERN AND SOUTHERN PRODUCE SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Meriam & Morgan Paraffine Co.,

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

COLD PRESSED

PARAFFINE OIL,

PARAGON AXLE GREASE

Refined Paraffine Wax, Axle Grease,
And a full line of Railway, Machinery, Signal & Miners' Oils.

FERRIS & AVERY, Chicago, Agents for Paragon Axle Grease.

Boston Office, 32 Oliver St.
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NEW PROCESS SEAL OIL!

SPERM, WHALE, SEA ELEPHANT AND MENHADEN OILS. REFINED SPERMACETI, SPERM AND PARAFFINE WAX CANDLES.

GEORGE DELANO & CO.

Factory at New Bedford Mass. 140 FRONT ST., N. Y.

F. P. REED,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Sperm, Lard, Whale, Paraffine, Neatsfoot AND CYLINDER OILS.

All Grades of West Virginia Oils for Export or Domestic Trade.
No. 20 Platt Street, *NEW YORK.*

B. B. CAMPBELL, Chairman. R. P. CRAWFORD, Treasure

Bear Creek Refining Company,

(LIMITED)

REFINERS OF PETROLEUM

OF HIGH GRAVITIES,

Manufac'd exclusively from "Lower Country Oil."

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Office, Cor. 11th & Etna Sts.

WM. L. ELKINS & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA,

Refiners of Petroleum,

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

Lubricating, Heavy Machinery and Car-Box Oils.

PARAFFINE OILS AND WAX A SPECIALTY.

E. H. FERGUSON, Presdt. S. B. CHURCHILL, Jr., Sec. and Treas. G. H. BECKER, Supt.

ARCTIC TEST OIL REFINERY,

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY,

REFINERS OF

Pure Cottonseed Oils.

Quality and Quantity Guaranteed.

Our Yellow Winter, Warranted Liquid at 22 deg. Freezing Test.

Yellow Miners, Cooking and Salad Oils.

ARCTIC TEST OIL REFINERY. *Louisville, March* 31, 1882.

GENTLEMEN: Having subjected the sample of Refined Cottonseed Oil to chemical analysis, I find it to be perfectly free from Acids, Alkalies, Protein and mucilagenous substances, and free from all other *impurities*, and I can safely recommend it as a **PURE** and Bland Vegetable oil, suitable **FOR CULINARY PURPOSES.**

Respectfully Yours, L. D. KASTENBINE, M. D.

Professor Chemistry, Louisville Medical College, and Professor Chemistry Louisville College of Pharmacy.

Samples on application. **Correspondence solicited.**

LOMBARD, AYRES & CO.,

PETROLEUM REFINERS

And Manufacturers of

NAPHTHA, GASOLINE, PARAFFINE OIL & WAX,

Seaboard Refinery, Bayonne, New Jersey. **34 Broadway, New York.**

ARCTIC ICE MACHINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

——MANUFACTURERS OF——

Artificial Ice Machines and Refrigerating Apparatus for Breweries, Packing-Houses, Ocean Vessels, Distilleries

OIL AND LARD REFINERIES,

CHEMICAL WORKS. Hospitals, Preserving Meat and Fish, and wherever Refrigerating by Artificial means can be made practicable

ALSO

Anhydrous Liquid Ammonia for Ice Machines and Refrigerating Apparatus,

Under our own Patents in the United States and all countries where Patents or privileges are issued.

Office, Room 6, Pikes' Opera House, Cincinnati, Ohio. **Works: 4, 6, 8, & 10 West Street, Cleveland, Ohio.**

J. M. W. NEFF, Prest. **C. L. HOWE, Vice Prest.**

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G. M. HERANCOURT, BREWER, Cincinnati, Ohio.
G. MOERLEIN BREWER, Cincinnati, Ohio
THE CLEVELAND PROVISION CO., PACKERS, Cleveland, Ohio,
GERKE BREWING CO., Cincinnati, O.
PLANKINGTON & ARMOURS, PACKERS, Kansas City, Mo.
J. M. SMITH & CO., PACKERS, Atchison, Kansas.
ARCTIC ICE CO., ICE MFGRS., Augusta, Ga.
JOHN HAUCK, Dayton St. Brewery, Cincinnati, O
ARCTIC ICE CO., ICE MFGRS., Jacksonville, Fla.
WM. CLIFFORD NEFF, ICE MFGR., Atlanta, Ga.
STUCK & CO., ICE MFGRS. Selma, Ala.
CRA[illegible] & TRAIY. ICE MFGRS., Cardenas, Cuba.
LION BREWERY, Cincinnati, O.
LEXINGTON ICE MFG. & STORAGE CO. [ICE MFGRS., Lexington, Ky.
FOWLER BROTHERS PACKERS, Kan. City, Mo

ESTIMATES AND FULL PARTICULARS GIVEN ON APPLICATION. **CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.**

Future City Oil Works.

J. J. POWERS & CO., Proprietors, ST. LOUIS, MO.,

REFINERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

Crude, Refined and Bleached Cottonseed Oils.

PURE WINTER Pressed Miners Oils, White and Yellow, the best Burning Oil ever prepared for Miners' use, superior to LARD OIL AND AT LESS COST.

Paragon (TRADE MARK) Cooking AND Diamond Salad Oils,

Purely Vegetable.

Cottonseed Oil Cake and Meal, Reginnings & Soap Stock.

Correspondence Solicited.

THE PETROLEUM MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 9, 1882.

The "bears" had things pretty much their own way during the early part of the week, running the price down from 74⅛c at the opening on Wednesday, to 71⅝c at the close of the morning session the following day. During the afternoon of Thursday, there was a slight reaction, and the close was at 72⅝c. On Friday the opening and closing figures were 72⅜c with but little fluctuation either way during the interim. On Saturday the price started at 72⅛c, advanced to 73⅛c during the day, and closed at 72⅝c. The opening price on Monday was 73⅛c with a steady advance to 74¾c at the close, and to-day things started off with considerable vim at this quotation; but afternoon the "bears" got the call again and the market closed at 72⅝c without much animation. There is a large consumption of oil but the fear of heavy production is a damper on the market, and the sentiment is not so cheerful as it was a few weeks ago, though the ultimate booming of the fluid is still confidently believed in by a large number of holders. The average daily pipe runs are 76,093 bbls, and the deliveries 47,172. Following are the sales at the Exchanges.

SALES.

	New York.	Oil City.	Bradford.
Tues	96,000	1027,000	1264,000
Wed	175,000	1378,000	1559,000
Thurs	216,000	1350,000	1582,000
Friday	178,000	1215,000	1548,000
Sat	84,000	870,000	1245,000
Mon	360,000	1009.000	1232,000
Totals	1115,000	6849,000	8527,000
Grand total			16,491,000

Refined has been quite active, with barrels quoted at 7¼c for New York delivery, and 7⅜c for Philadelphia, until to-day, when quotations were raised ⅛c all around. The nominal quotation for Baltimore delivery is the same as New York. Case oil is in good demand, and remains at 10¾c for cargoes of regular, plain brands.

High test oils are unchanged and in moderate demand, but the domestic inquiry is gradually declining.

Empty barrels continue very firm at previous quotations.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

CRUDE.

United Certificates, ₱ bbl	72⅝@72¾
Tidewater " "	72⅛@72⅛
In bulk, ₱ gal	3¾@ 4¼
In bbls., "	6½@ 7¼
Residuum, in bbls.	5¾@6

REFINED, IN BBLS., 110 FIRE TEST.

Cargo lots, ₱ gal	7⅛@
100 bbl lots, f. o. b. or on dock	7⅛@
50 " " "	7⅛@
5 to 10 " "	7¾@

REFINED IN CASES, 110 FIRE TEST:

Two-five, low screw, 10,000 lots	10¾@
" " 5,000 to 10,000	10⅞@
" " 1,000 to 5,000	11 @
" " 200 to 1,000	11¼@
" " under 200	11¾@

HIGH TEST OILS—JOBBING LOTS.

	Water white.	Standard white
110 fire test	7⅛	
120	9⅛	8⅛
130	10 @	8¾
150	10 @10½	

NAPHTHA AND GASOLINE.

Naphtha, crude in cargo lots	68@73°		6¼@	
Jobbing parcels,	1 to 9 bbls	10 to 24	25 to 50	
Naphtha, crude	70°,	8	7⅛	7⅛
" sweet	62°,	10	9	8
" "	70°,	10	9	8
" "	76°,	12	11	10
Gasoline	86°,	14	13	
	88°,	16	15	
"	90°,	19	18	

EMPTY PETROLEUM BARRELS.

Cargoes spot	1 40 @1 42
" futures	1 38 @1 40
Domestic lots (subject to inspect'n)	1 35 @1 37
" " (as they run)	1 25 @1 30

FOREIGN REFINED QUOTATIONS.

	Antwerp.	Bremen.	London.
Wednesday	17 @17½	6 90	5½@ 5⅝
Thursday	17 @	6.90	5½@ 5⅝
Friday	17½@	6 95	5½@ 5⅝
Saturday	17½@	6.95	5½@ 5⅝
Monday	17½@	6.95	5½@ 5⅝
Tuesday	17 @	6.95	5½@ 5⅝

CHARTERS FOR THE WEEK.

Refined, bbls	89,600
cases	286,000
Crude bbls	6,000
cases	51,000
Naphtha, bbls	
Total crude equivalent, bbls	251,668

The exports from the United States to April 22, are as follows:

FROM NEW YORK CITY.

	Gallons.
Week ending April 22	10,106,121
Since Jan. 1st	137,114,219
Same period last year	97,269,301
Increase	39,844,918

TOTAL FROM UNITED STATES.

	Gallons.
Week ending April 22	14,410,305
Since Jan. 1st	165,499,500
Same period last year	117,994,678
Increase	47,504,822

The following vessels are in charter and loading or to load here:

	Bbls. Rfd.
Ger bk Antoinette, Hamburg	5,00
Nor bk Plymouth, Hamburg	7,000
Nor bk Elida, Elsinore	4,200
Nor bk Arctic, Cork f o	5,000
Nor bk Beta, Cork, f o	5,000
Br bk W Cochrane, U K or Cont	7,000
Br bk Maggie L Carvill, U K or Cont	5,000
Br bk Sarah M Smith, U K or Cont	4,500
Nor sh Louise, U K or Cont	7,000
Nor bk Lidskjolf, Elsinore, f o	2,000
Br bk Nellie Moody, U K or Cont	4,500
Br sh Orealla, Calcutta cs	75,000
Br sh Jura, Calcutta cs	50,000
Rr sh J L Skolfield, Calcutta cs	50,000
Br bk Fairmount, U K	7,500
It bk Leopaldo, Java cs	25,000
Nor bk Magua, Hamburg	5,000
Nor bk Harfruen, Cork f o	5,000
Br ship Lornty, Calcutta cs	75,000
Ger shi Copernicus, Shanghae, cs	40,000
Nor bk Remittent, Baltic	3,000
Nor bk Aker, Baltic	3,000
Nor bk Herdes, Baltic	3,000
Nor bk Bro rene, U K	4,000
Ital bk Vit ria, Med	2,500
Br Minn urrill, Japan, cs	60,000
Aust bk pir, Smyrna, cs	4,000
Nor bk Ar dt, Elsinore, f o	3,000
Nor bk Marie, Elsinore, f o	2,500
Am bk Jas G Pendleton, China or J'pn, cs	30,000
Br bk William, Bilboa, crude	2,200
Ger bk Bremen, Hamburg	6,000
Aus sh Bodesta Bazzine, Trieste	8,000
Br bk Frank Stafford, Bombay cs	40,000
Nor bk Saga, Baltic	2,500
Nor bk Lesseps, Copenhagen	3,700
Nor bk Veritas, Dantzic	2,800
Nor bk Gibraltar, Baltic	3,000
Br sh John Mann, Bremen	7,000
Ger bk Maria Louisa, Shanghai cs	30,000
Ger sh Goschen, Bremen	7,000
Br bk Nicosia, Antwerp	7,000
Nor bk Erato, Hamberg	4,000
Nor bk Protector, Hamburg	4,500
Nor bk Sachem, Baltic	3,000
It bk Angelica, Plymouth	3,000
It bk Emmanuele Danovara, Genoa	3,000
It bk Tommasino, Barcelona, crude cs	15,000
Br bk Ontario, Liverpool, resid	5,000
Nor sh Freya, U K or Cont	5,500
Br bk Respit, Cronstadt	3,000
It bk Chiarina, cr, 10,000 cs	1,500
It bk Parolina, Cork, f o	2,500
Ger sh Johann Friedrich, Bremen	8,000
Sw bg Dalcarsa, U K	1,800
Nor bk Marco Polo, Hamburg	4,000
Ger bk D H Watjen, Bremen	7,000
Sw bk Fremad, Baltic	2,000
Am bk Nereid, Singapore cs	25,000
It bk Ferreri, Seville, cr cs	16,000
It bk Guilia, Santander, cr cs	25,000
Br sh Ganges, Liverpool	7,000
Aus bk Drina, Black Sea cs	16,000
It bk Silenzio, Rangoon cs	25,060
Ger bk Europa, Bremen	5,000
Ger bk Germania, Bremen	5,000
Nor bk Sverve, Hamburg	4,000
Nor bk Constantia, Baltic	3,000
Aus bk Padre, Alexandria cs	20,000
Br bk Linden, Amsterdam	6,000
Nor bk Havfruen, Hamburg	4,000
Aus sh Paul Revere, Japan cs	60,000
Br sh Gloaming, Hong Kong	55,000
Am sh Iceberg, Java cs	40,000
Br bk Swansea, Dunkirk, cr	4,500
Br bk Minden, Java cs	45,000
Ger sh Meta, Bremen	11,000
Ger sh Rudolph, Bremen	7,000
Nor bg Habile, Sw port	1,000
Nor bk Ino, Sw port	2,000
Nor bk M Smith Petersen, Elsinore	2,800
Nor bk Azov, Finland	1,500
Sw bk Frey, Sundsval	2,000
It bk Pace Schieffino, Newcastle	3,500
Nor bk Neptunus, Cork, f o	4,000
Nor bk Ariadne, Cork, f o	4,000
Nor bk Marie, Cont	5,000
Am ship Luzon, China or Japan, cs	50,000
Port bk Olinda, Spain	2,000
Nor bk Helene, Cont	2,500
Ger bk Marie Stahl, Baltic	1,700
Ger bk Meteor, Hong Kong, cs	25,000
Ital bk Lorenzina, Java	30,000
Br sh Halgerda, Japan cs	40,000
Nor bk Passipartout, Java cs	18,000
Am sh Alert, Hong Kong cs	40,000
Am bk Hiram Emery, Anjer, f o cs	25,003
Am sh Timour, Java cs	30,000
Br bk Hudson, Singapore, cs	27,000
Nor bk Primus, Cork, f o nap	1,800
Br sh Charlie Baker, Anjier, f o cs	35,000
Ger bk Helene, Hamburg	5,000
Br sh Abana, Calcutta cs	60,000
Br sh Rotomahana, Bombay cs	63,000
Sw bk Ida, Cont	8,000
Br bk Zebina Goudey, Shanghae cs	40,000
Am sh Anglo American, Japan cs	55,000
Nor bk Tapdal, Anjier, f o cs	20,000
Br bk Cavalier, Liverpool	7,000
Ger sh Tamerlene, Cont	6,000
Br bk Ophelia, Rangoon cs	40,000

Clearances of Petroleum Cargoes from New York.

May 2.

Nor bk Observant, Plymouth, 1343 bbls.
" " Maitland, Koenigsburg, 4644 bbls.
It bk Concezione S, Rangoon, 24300 cs.
" bg Matilde, Tunis, 7200 cs.
" " Gloria, Lisbon, 1906 bbls.
Br sh Livingstone, Dunkirk, 4950 bbls.
" " Sheila, Calcutta, 40750 cs.
" " Lord Canning, Calcutta, 52521 cs.
" bk Martha Reid, Bristol, 3573 bbls.
" " Aspatogen, Pictou, 25 bbls.
" str Arden, Pt au Prince, 75 cs.
" " Alhambra, Halifax, 50 bbls.
Am sh Caravan, Liverpool, 9170 bbls.
" str Colon, Aspinwall, 381 cs.
" City of Alex, Vera Cruz, 1700 cs,
Br str Critic, Yokohama, 74500 cs.
" bk Childers, Melbourne, 3500 cs.
Am bg M E Pennell, Ponce, 100 cs,
" bg Pearl, Port Spain, 300 cs.
" sch J L Mott, Monte Christe, 175 cs.
Sw bk Dockan, Tromsoe, 1154 bbls.
Hay bg Dauphin, Cardenas, 100 cs.

May 3.

Am bk J R Lopez, St Domingo, 370 cs.
" " N Boynton, Hong Kong, 36400 cs.
" " Jose E More, Sagua, 25 cs.
" " John C Smith, Port Natal, 2850 cs.
Ner bk Princessen, Flensborg, 2674 bbls.
" bg Weigeland, St Petersburg, 1394 bbls,
Br bk Revello, Antwerp, 5644 bbls,
" str Vidette, Hamilton, 20 cs.
It bk Adelina S, Rosario, 1004 cs.
Spn bg E Villegas, Ponce, 600 cs.

May 4.

Br bk Katherine Leeds, St Kitts, 1000 cs.
" str Arden, Port au Prince, 146 cs, 50 bbls.
" " Champion, St John, N B, 110 bbls
" " Dorset, Shanghae, 49000 cs.
" brig Emily Reed, Port au Prince, 60 cs,
Am brig Gem, Bridgetown, 300 cs.

May 5.

Nor bk Guldrega, Anjer, 22041 cs,

Exports of Petroleum from New York.

REFINED.

Countries.	For the week. Gals.	Previously, 1882. Gals.	Same time 1881. Gals.
Africa	58,000	1,005,660	585,872
Algiers	72,000	189,950	
Argentine Republic	91,048	346,250	491,100
Australia	67,240	1,528,784	1,484,413
Austria		1,256,132	1,839,617
Belgium	309,128	4,117,588	7,986,063
Brazil	183,589	1,369,321	1,529,464
British East Indies	1,367,800	8,698,000	1,847,000
British Guiana		207,992	88,200
Br. West Indies	15,454	432,220	570,113
Canary Islands		38,258	
Central America		63,417	43,176
Chili		292,700	84,000
China	854,000	6,523,580	2,163,630
Cuba	8,234	306,532	477,597
Danish West Indies		11,496	16,761
Denmark		2,766,665	1,009,777
Dutch East Indies	220,410	7,936,980	6,716,510
Dutch West Indies	2,103	24,613	56,715
Dutch Guiana		7,000	2,000
Ecuador		70,240	21,000
England	935,071	18,557,804	10,473,547
Egypt		961,600	758 360
France		112,225	59,180
French West Indies	6,000	88,080	74,000
Germany	731,383	31,608,486	19,494,846
Gibraltar		32,500	824,470
Greece		101,260	138,250
Hawaiian Islands			29,650
Hayti, &c	13,604	146,184	142,338
Ireland		1,760,645	1,294,469
Italy		478,673	569,994
Japan	1,126,350	4,091,390	2,751,920
Mexico	17,000	360,158	421,012
Malta		120,000	142,600
Mauritius Island			
Netherlands	232,850	4,335,203	5,260,193
North America	9,600	148,768	98,392
Norway and Sweden	59,022	1,947,052	1,852,239
Peru		70,000	116,000
Porto Rico	7,000	144,337	98,064
Philippine Islands		162,290	
Portugal	95,595	711,412	1,434,818
Reunion		77.000	
Russia	69,396	615,923	111,878
Scotland			
Siam		163,500	
Spain		4,000	682,890
Turkey		1,989,829	2,281,420
U S of Col	3,810	54,955	34,714
Uruguay		614,750	402,600
Venezuela	6,250	174.005	142,303
Total	6,373,308	107,096,928	77,041,715

CRUDE

Countries.	For the week. Gals.	Previously. 1882. Gals.	Same time 1881. Gals.
Australia		10,000	
Cuba		1,171,835	293,094
Dutch West Indies		516	
France	854,270	4,762,865	2,457,136
Germany		746,135	817,143
Mexico		32,304	
Portugal		80,170	
Spain		3,280,699	4,166,056
Total	854,270	10,096,524	7,424,180

NAPHTHA

Countries.	For the week. Gals.	Previously. 1882. Gals.	Same time 1881. Gals.
Africa		6,000	11,100
Belgium		331,206	140,986
Brazil		41,700	28,500
British West Indies		475	475
England	358,849	1,788,774	1,822,630
France		905,371	291,043
Germany		313,803	504,962
Ireland		80,766	161,199
Italy			6,900
Mexico		6,050	
North America		1,390	300
Norway and Sweden		251,992	
Porto Rico		900	250
Russia		34,622	
Total	358,849	3,522,458	2,966,345

RESIDUUM.

Countries.	For the week. Gals.	Previously. 1882. Gals.	Same time 1881. Gals.
Belgium			16,212
England		1,044,816	1,131,549
Scotland		211,000	173,352
Total		1,255,816	1,321.113

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" sch I Alberto, Jacmel, 11 cs, 15 bbls.
Ger str Caracas, La Guayra, 772 cs, 5 bbls.

May 6.

Sw bg Orne, Port Natal, 2950 cs.
" bk Karnan, Auckland, 3500 cs.
Br bk Harold, Rouen, 5937 bbls.
" " Avonmore, London, 9167 bbls.
" " Alexandra, Rouen, 5937 bbls.
Hay sch Lozama, Cape Hayti, 200 cs.
Ger sh Bremerhaven, Bremen, 6850 bbls.
Am bg L & W Armstrong, Point a Pitre, 300 cs.
" str Dessoug, Hamilton, 5 bbls.
Aus bk Osmi Dubrovacki, Buenos Ayres, 6100 cs.
Ncr bk Holtrigen, London, 2558 bbls.

May 8.

Nor bk St Petersburg, Rotterdam, 4600 bbls.
It bk Vasallo, Singapore, 19214 cs.
Br sch J Knitschky, Point a Pitre, 300 cs.
" bk Polly, Buenos Ayres, 2000 cs.
" " A Marshall, Yokohama, 38135 cs.

Imports of Empty Petroleum Barrels

NEW YORK.

3352, Gust Heye, Gloaming, Liverpool.
3005, Gust Heye, Palmyra, Liverpool,
4829, Gust Heye, Dunrobin, London.
3980, Hoge, Blom & Co. Nor, Copenhagen.
6000, H Stursburg & Co, Rudolph, Antwerp.
2200, E Leber, Dunrobin, London.
1013, Gust Heye, New York City, Bristol.
2030. Clodius & Teschendorff, Europa, Bremen.
2081, Gust Heye, Vlig, Bristol.
6700, H Stursburg & Co, Sov of the Seas, Antwerp
4740, Eckmeyer & Co, per Hedwig, Bremen.
2500, Eckmeyer & Co, per Germania, Bremen.
780, Gust Heye, per Gunn, Stettin.
6071, Gust Heye, per Bedford, Antwerp.
3034, Gust Heye, per R A Chapman, London.
1985, H Stursburg & Co, per Germania, Bremen
3606, Gust Heye, per Hovden. Amsterdam.
3850, Gust Heye, per Orealia, Liverpool.
3889, Gust Heye, per McDougall, London.
5362, Gust Heye, per Minden, London.
2000, Eckmeyer & Co, per Europa, Bremen.
9410, Gust Heye, per Meta, Bremen.
2000, Witthoff M & Co, per Hedwig, Bremen.
6225, Witthoff, M & Co, per Lewis Smith, Antwp
2607, Witthoff, H & Co, per Mary Fraser, London.

PHILADELPHIA.

1945, Witthoff M & Co, Ceres, Hamburg.
5936, Gust Heye, Lady Blessington, Amsterdam.
1049, Gust Heye, Ossolnacn, London.

BALTIMORE.

3120, Gust Heye, Sirius, Bremen.

Philadelphia Petroleum Statistics.

The following are the exports of Petroleum from Philadelphia to foreign countries from January 1, 1882, to date:

	This week.	Previously.
Alexandretta		134,000
Aalborg		94,264
Alexandria		407,580
Antwerp		3,636,359
Amsterdam		833,339
Bergen		73,240
Bremen		2,084,124
Bari		163,000
Cette		145,554
Catania		174,200
Christiansand		316 818
Copenhagen		362,817
Constantinople		210,000
Cork		419,643
Dunkirk	211,956	
Elsinore	124,157	307,893
Genoa	115,050	727,670
Gibraltar		970,230
Gefle	113,325	
Hioga	450,400	863,820
Hamburg	362,754	3,578,506
Havre	233,061	
Koeningsberg		146,487
Lisbon		781,204
London	1,148,310	779,232
Liverpool		120,963
Marseilles		274 785
Nagasaki		970,000
Oporto		5,000
Pozzuoli		365,536
Palermo		187,000
Rotterdam	271,983	1,480,356
Stralsund		122,794
Stettin		85,850
Taranto		170,000
Venice		208,700
Total gallons	3,031,005	21,201,569

Exported since Jan 1st, 1882 24,232,574
" same time 1881 12,076,704

The following is a list of the vessels loading and to load oil:

	Bbls Ref'd
Ship Edvard, U K or Cont, ... to arrive	8,000
Ship Fama, U K or Cont, ... to arrive	7,500
Ship Einar Tambars Jelvar, Cork fo to ar.	9,000
Ship Marion, Bremen	8,000
Ship Winnefred, Antwerp	7,000
Bark Anna, Bremen or Hamb'g, to arrive.	6,000
Bark Terzo, C nt	6,000
Bark Giuseppe Massone, Med cs	17,000
Bark Saron, Elsinore, to arrive	3,000
Bark Ergo, Trieste or Fiume	3,500
Bark Kalisto, Rotterdam	3,000
Bark Matthias, Bremen	60,600
Bark Agostina C, Adriatic cs	26,000
Bark Bernardo Chiozzo, Med cs	35,000
Bark Beppino A, Med cs	20,000
Bark Filippino, Genoa cs	36,000
Bark Nathaniel	3,500
Bark Dussan, Alexandria cs	17,000
Bark Razetto Padre, Med cs	18,000
Bark Moderato Med cs	17,000
Bark Francesco Cilento, Med cs	14,000
Bark Hermod, Baltic	3,300
Bark Zuleima, Baltic	2,800
Bark Hermes, Baltic	3,000
Bark Thomas S Folck, Rouen crude	3,000
Bark Sebastian Bach, Bremen or Hamburg	5,000

The following vessels have cleared with Petroleum this week:

Ship Nuncio, London	May	1..	391,826
Ship A M Law, Hiogo	"	4..	450,000
Ship Edgar, London	"	4..	361,450
Bark Agar, Rotterdam	Apl	29..	271,983
Bark Queen of the East, London	May	1..	395,040
Bark Cathinca, Gefle	"	1	113,325
Bark Golden Horn, Hamburg	"	1..	362,750
Bark Lindesnaes, Havre, crude	"	1..	233,061
Bark Yarra Yarra, Dunkirk, crude	"	1..	211,956
Bark Adelaide Chiavari, Genoa	"	5..	115,050
Brig Julia Mathilde, Elsinore	"	2..	124,157
Total			3,031,005

Governor Corsell has vetoed the illuminating oils bill which passed the legislature a few weeks ago. He regards the bill as unconstitutional, and as providing for a system of inspection which is not demanded as a public safeguard and which would be burdensome and offensive to trade.

A new branch of the Standard, for the refining of petroleum and its products, etc., has been incorporated at Louisville, Ky., with a capital of $400,000, under the title of the West India Oil Refining Co. The incorporaters are Mr. John D. Archbold, the "general utility" man of the Standard, and Benjamin Brewster of New York, J. J. Almirall of Brooklyn, and Geo. B. Jenkinson, of Newark, N. J.

Annual Meeting of the Petroleum Exchange.

The fifth annual meeting of the Petroleum Exchange was held at the Exchange rooms on Tuesday last, the President, Mr. L. H. Smith, in the chair. The treasurer reported receipts during the year of $31,556 and expenses $8,055. There were 107 new members admitted during the year at $200 each. President Smith delivered the following address:

Gentlemen of the Exchange:

From the inscription upon the President's gavel I notice that this Exchange was organized April 12th, 1877. The first meeting of the Exchange was held May 2d of the same year, consequently this is our fifth annual meeting.

From the records I find that at its organization the membership was limited to fifty, the expenses for the first year being defrayed by a membership fee of $100 each. The second year the expenses were defrayed by an assessment of $40 upon each member. The third year the membership was increased to 100 members, in which year the Exchange removed from 84 Beaver street to its present quarters. During the fourth year the by-laws were changed advancing the fee to $200, and limiting the membership to 200.

During the fifth or past year the by-laws were again changed, allowing the admission of 100 additional members, and making the fee $1,000. A still further change was effected in the by-laws so that the price of membership was advanced to $2,500, and the by-laws now stand in that shape.

The last change of advancing the price to $2,500 was, in my opinion, and also of some other members, to say the least, a policy that admitted of very serious doubt as to its being for our best interest. The basis of this opinion is that we were advancing the price more rapidly—in fact too rapid for the ruling price for oil and the growth of our business.

The amount of oil run by all the pipe lines averaged per day for the year 1879, 55,000 barrels, for 1880, 67,915 barrels, and for 1881, 81,225 barrels. The amount shipped from the oil regions averaged per day in 1879, 43,900 barrels, in 1880, 43,112 barrels, and in 1881, 55,320 barrels. The increase in pipe line stocks in the oil regions for the year 1879, amounted to 3,786,906 barrels, for 1880, 8,511,848 barrels, and for 1881, 8,727,068 barrels. A portion of the accumulation of stocks in pipe lines in 1881, is due to the reduction of stocks at wells and private iron tankage during that year. The average pipe line runs for the first four months of this year was about 80,000 barrels per day as against about 74,000 barrels corresponding time last year. I believe it is generally conceded that there is and has been for several months a gradual decline in the production in the Bradford field, that having been our largest producing district for several years.

The new field known as the Alleghany district has risen from a production of about 200 barrels per day in July last to about 20,000 barrels per day at the present time. New wells have been drilled in the Warren, Sheffield and Butler districts, making it possible that they may develop into oil districts of some importance. If the opening of the Alleghany district could have been deferred for a time we should now, with about 20,000 barrels per day less production, be well on the road to double, if not treble, the present price; as under that condition of things the production and consumption would have approximated each other so nearly that we could make the price of oil for the consumers instead of the consumers dictating it to us as is the natural result of over-production. Aside from the districts referred to we can see no prospect of the opening of any large field at present. Of course we are always in danger of having new districts opened up as long as the "wildcatters" are as active as they are and have been for the past year. On the other hand, the amount of territory that has been proven to be worthless by drilling covers many thousands of acres and renders what before drilling was possible oil territory as no longer dangerous.

EXPORTS.

The price of refined oil has also ruled very low and has undoubtedly increased the consumption at home and abroad, enabling us to introduce and extend its use into many countries where in former years it was comparatively unknown. The remarkable increase of the amount of oil exported in cases would denote that the Eastern countries with their immense population are using much more than in former years; this is true of the year 1881 and also true, so far, during the present year.

The exports of crude equivalent averaged per day 40,560 barrels for 1881, as against 27,216 barrels for 1880 and 33,701 barrels for 1879.

The clearances this year up to April 22 average 35,182 barrels per day, as against 25,084 for the corresponding period of 1881.

The total amount of stocks held in the oil regions at the present time is about twenty-eight millions of barrels. The average price that has ruled during the year has ruled lower than any year since 1861; the fluctuations have been slight, the lowest price having been 71⅞ cents per barrel in July and the highest price $1.01¼ in September; the average price for the year being 85¼ cents, as against 95 cents for 1880 and 86¼ cents for 1879.

The amount of oil that is bought and sold daily in all the various Exchanges seems fabulous. It is not an unusual thing that the entire amount of stock represented by outstanding certificates change hands in a single week. I believe it is generally conceded that the change in the fraction of five-eighths to one-eighth has largely increased the volume of business since that change was made; although meeting with strong opposition as it did at the start, the result is quite satisfactory to the trade generally. It is very desirable that members, so far as practicable, should confine their transactions to and make their deliveries in New York. Better facilities for carrying oil and borrowing money for a short time or on "call loans" have been very much needed by our Exchange, and in that respect dealers in the oil regions have had an advantage over us. This I believe will remedy itself in time, and while I cannot promise positively, I can say that I expect we will find parties who will in time accommodate the wants of this trade in that respect. With the exception I have just referred to, we have an advantage that ought to make us the leading Exchange. Abundance and cheapness of money and the ready and prevalent spirit of speculation whenever it is shown that the production is about the same as the consumption will create such an activity in the market as we have not seen since this Exchange was organized. Confidence has been gradually growing in pipe line certificates, and as an unquestionable collateral have become very thoroughly established, and most of the bankers and capitalists who have taken the trouble to investigate them accept them as first class security, and readily loan money upon them at legal rates of interest, and with a reasonable margin.

I desire to recommend for the consideration of this Exchange the policy and feasibility of taking the proper steps to secure a suitable room in the new Produce Exchange building which, I understand, will be completed about the time our lease expires here. A large portion of the trade having already located in that vicinity it would, undoubtedly, add largely to the volume of our business to be in convenient communication with the great number of dealers in oil, as well as in other articles, who will concentrate in that building and vicinity. I am in favor of preserving our organization as it is and would suggest, or recommend, that the Floor Committee, or a committee to be appointed especially for the purpose, take proper measures to ascertain what arrangement can be made for securing suitable rooms in the new Produce Exchange building.

LIFE-INSURANCE.

The question of life insurance on some plan similar to that adopted by the Stock Exchange was agitated during the year, but on account of some objectionable features that all could not agree upon the matter was dropped. Recently a new plan has been submitted similar to the one adopted by the Produce Exchange, and seems to meet with the approbation of nearly all our members. I trust and hope we may succeed in agreeing upon some plan, as I believe it would add to the strength and growth of our Exchange.

During the past year death has claimed and taken from our midst Francis C. Fleming, one of our members, a man who was prominent in the trade and whom we all respected. Considering our number of members we have reason to be thankful that only one of us has been called to try the realities of another world. We were also called to mourn with the nation the loss of our late President, James A. Garfield; the Exchange at that time showing our grief by holding a meeting and adopting appropriate resolutions, a copy of which was sent to his bereaved wife and family.

In closing, I desire to congratulate you upon our growth and prosperity, and tender to you my sincere thanks for the courtesy and kindness you have shown me during the term I have had the honor of serving you as president. I believe and predict with the good feeling and harmony that prevails among us, that it is only a question of time when The New York Petroleum Exchange will become the leading Exchange in this business, and when New York will make the price of crude petroleum as it now does for refined."

The annual election was held yesterday and was not a very animated one owing to a lack of opposition to the regular ticket, which very fairly represented all interests. There were only 61 votes polled, as compared with 171 at the election last year, although the membership is much larger to-day than it was then. Following is the successful ticket:

President—L. H. Smith. First Vice President—W. W. Miller, of W. W. Miller & Bros. Second Vice President—C. F. Ackermann, of Meissner A. & Co. Treasurer—H. M. Curtis, of H. M. Curtis & Co. Secretary—W. Fisher, with H. C. Ohlen. Directors—C. Trube (Goepel & Trube), D. R. Offley, J. W. Coppman, H. Robbins (Robbins & Fraser), A. A. Sumner (Tidewater Pipe Line), Josiah Lombard (Lombard & Ayres), Nic Mehlen, E. W. Arnold, P. Kimball, George W. Stahl (United Pips Line), George F. Gregory and D. Goettel.

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Finest Grades of Paraffine Wax.

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FILTERED CYLINDER OILS,

Lardoline, Castor Machine &c., a specialty.

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BOAZ & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF OILS.

Railroad Oils,

A SPECIALTY.

Office, Nos. 32 and 34 Broadway, - CINCINNATI, OHIO

CHEMICAL MARKET

TUESDAY EVENING, May 9, 1882.

IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.

		For the Week.	Since Jan. 1.
Acid Oxalic	lbs	39760	295843
Alum	"	.....	281705
Ammonia Carb of	"	.....	10391
" Mur of	"	33461	182627
" Sal	"	12318	106642
Argols	tons	186⅓	1569⅓
Arsenic	lbs	..	1912143
Bleach	tons	50	5949
Brimstone	"	.....	23735
Kainit	"	.....	595
Potash Chlo	lbs	22400	288674
" Mur of	tons	.....	5129⅓
Salt Cake	"	84⅓	868
Saltpetre	"	.....	2175
Soda Ash	"	1744	27730
" Caustic	"	222⅓	5674⅓
" Nitrate	"	805	19401⅓
" Sal	"	55	3345

Heavy Chemicals

But little change has taken place in this market and business has not increased. Goods continue to move off fairly but the demand is not of that character which has been expected, and only jobbing orders are coming in. Arrivals have been rather more free than for some time past, and on some descriprions there is an easier feeling among sellers who are disposed to shade quotations in order to work off stocks.

Carbonated ash, 48%, continues very scarce, and though the demand is moderate, about all the available stock has been taken. Prices are very firm, and sellers continue to name 1 70@1¾c, with sales of 200 tons. High test is in light demand, and we only hear of 100 tons at 1 65@1 70c. Newcastle ash is somewhat easier, and for high test there are some parcels to be had at 1⅝c, though for some brands 1 65c is demanded.

Alkali is in good jobbing demand and prices are steady at 1⅛@1.60c for 36% and 1,70@1¾c for refined.

Caustic ash 48% is not very active and there is an easy feeling to prices. There are brands which are still held at 1.70c, but we hear of 100 tons at 1.65c. High test has been in rather more demand, but prices are unchanged, and we hear of sales of 125 tons at 1.65@1.70c, with these figures quoted at the close.

Caustic soda, 60% is not inquired for, and the tendency is downward. For some brands 3 70c continues to be quoted, but there are sellers who are naming as low as 3⅝c, and sales are reported of 50 dms at this figure. High test is irregular, and is quoted at 3¼@3 35c, according to seller and brand. There have been sales of 200 dms at 3 30c, 300 dms at 3¼@3 30c, and 150 dms at 3 31¼@3 32½c. Seventy-six per cent is unchanged.

Sal soda has arrived rather more freely, and though a portion of the receipts had been placed previously, there are lots still unsold which have had a weakening effect on price which is now 1 10c from dock. This price has been accepted for 200 tons. An offering was made of 1 07½c, but we did not hear that it had been accepted. Some of the lots are going into store, as the receivers will not accept less than 1 10c, and prefer to await a more remunerative market.

Bleach is somewhat easier owing to the light demand and free arrivals, and there are sellers who are now disposed to accept 1 20c for a lot, though the general figures continue to be 1¼@1 30c for lots of prime goods. We hear of sales of 300 cks at 1 20@1¼c, and 100 to] arrive at 1 15c.

Soda carbonate if in active demand, and parcels are moving off at full figures, sellers quoting 2@2½c as to quantity.

Salt cake has not changed and sellers are still quoting 95c for small lots and 92½c for quantities.

Alkali, 36%	1 50	@	1 55
" Refined	1 70	@	1 75
Bleach, over 35%	1 15	@	1 30
Salt Cake	92½	@	95
Soda Ash, Carb., 48%	1 70	@	1 75
" " " high test	1 65	@	1 70
" " Caustic, 48%	1 65	@	1 70
" " " high test	1 65	@	1 70
" " Newcastle	1 62½	@	1 65
" Bicarb, English	3½	@	4
" " American		@	3 76
" Carbonate	2 60	@	2 02½
" Caustic, 60%	3 62½	@	3 70
" " 70%	3 25	@	3 30
" " 76%	3 40	@	3 80
" Sal, English	1 10	@	1 15
" " American	1 02½	@	
" Stannate, single		@	10
" " double	14	@	15

Acids.

Acetic acid is not so active, consumers having supplied their wants for the present. There is some inquiry from Paris green manufacturers, but it is not as brisk as usual at this time of the year. Manufacturers of acid are oversold and are not attempting to force a reluctant market and steadily maintain prices. Since our last there have been sales of 75,000 lbs at 3½@3¾c. Manufacturers generally quote 3¾@3¾c.

Muriatic acid is selling steadily in small lots for immediate consumption. Prices are steadily supported and we have no changes to report.

Nitric acid is unchanged. The demand continues fair, though of a jobbing character, and prices remain steady, varying according to seller and quantity.

Oxalic acid is still without animation, the extreme views of sellers restricting business. Buyers take only sufficient to supply absolute requirements, holding off for concessions. Sellers are very firm in their views, demanding 14c for prime white grades, but off grades are procurable at 13¼@13¾c. We have sales of 10 cks at 13½c and 5 cks at 13¾@14c.

Sulphuric acid is receiving a fair share of attention, but we hear of no contracts or important transactions. There have been no quotable changes in prices, which are still irregular, depending upon brand and quantity. Some manufacturers quote 1.45@1½c, and claim to get this price even on the larger sales, but others accept 1¼c and 1.27½c will be accepted by a dealer.

Tartaric acid is in very good demand and the quantity taken in the aggregate makes a good showing. Prices are firmly maintained at 48@48½c for crystals and 49½@50c for powdered in barrels and boxes respectively.

The following were the prices current at the close:

Acid Acetic	3½	@	4
" " Chemically pure	8	@	10
" Oxalic	13½	@	14
" Sulphuric 60°	1	@	1⅛
" " 66°	1 27½	@	2
" Muriatic 18°	1 45	@	1 60
" " 20°	1 60	@	1 70
" " 22°	1 70	@	2
" Nitric 36°	5½	@	6¼
" " 38°	6	@	7¼
" " 40°	6½	@	8¼
" Tartaric Crystal	48	@	48½
" " powdered	49½	@	50½

Miscellaneous.

Arsenic is not in as much demand as at this time last week. Prices, however, are steady and no change has occurred. We hear of sales of 50 kegs Garland at 2¾c. The range of quotations is 2¾@2⅞c, as to brand.

Alum is unchanged. The demand continues active and is still in excess of the supply. Sales are reported of 300 bbls. lump at 2½@2¾c. and 200 bbls. ground at 2¼@2½c. according to quantity. The market closes very firm.

Acetate of lime is steady and unchanged. There is a fair demand from home consumers and some inquiry from exporters, but we learn of no large transactions. We quote brown at 2½@2¾c and gray at 3¼@3½c.

Blue vitriol is not wanted and the market is rather easy, though prices are no lower than at the date of our last. We get a sale of 25 bbls at 6½c. Large lots might be obtained at a shade less.

Brimstone is very firm on the spot, in sympathy with the foreign markets. The supply of seconds on the spot is limited and in the hands of two holders, who now demand $31@31 50. The only sale we heard of during the week was of a lot of 100 tons seconds at $30 ex-ship. Thirds on the spot are held at $29 50, but no sales are reported. Lots to arrive are procurable at very little less.

Cream tartar has been in fair demand the past week but no sales of importance have been made. The market is firmer though there is no quotable advance. The reported transactions were 25 cks at 31½@32c, and these were the closing quotations. Powdered is selling to a fair extent in a jobbing way and remains firm at our quotations.

Nitrate of soda is quiet on the spot, but there has been quite an active demand for futures during the past few days, and sales have been made of about 9,000 bags, part at 2¾c. There is a large stock on the spot, but holders do not seem inclined to grant further concessions in order to induce business, and the market closes steady. We have sales of 1,000 bags from store at 2¾@2⅞c.

Saltpetre is dull, buyers taking nitrate of soda instead. The market is rather easy, but prices are without quotable change. Small sales only are reported at 5½@5¾c.

White sugar of lead is in fair request, but stocks are offered freely and the market does not seem so firm. We note sales of single cask lots at 15c, though holders generally demand 15¼c for such parcels.

Brown sugar of lead has again declined, and large lots may now be obtained at 7c, while jobbing sales are made at 7¼@7½c. There is a fair demand, but large consumers are not buying very freely, apparently holding off for further concessions.

The following were the current quotations at the close:

Acetate of Lime, Amer. Grey	3¼	@	3⅛
" " Brown	2½	@	2⅝
Alum, Potash, Lump	2½	@	2¼
" " Ground	2¼	@	2½
" Ammonia		@	2⅛
" " Ground	2¼	@	2⅜
" Cake	1¾	@ 1	70
Argols, Crude Oporto		@	6
" Plate	23½	@	23
" Half Refined	29½	@	30
Arsenic, white	2¾	@	2¾
" red		@	
Brimstone, Crude, best 2ds	31 00	@32	00
" " " 3ds	29 50	@	
Copperas, ordinary	⅝	@	¾
" best grade		@	⅞
" powderec	1¾	@	
Cream Tartar, French, in bond		@	
" " American	31½	@	32
" " Powdered	32½	@	33
Nitrate of Lead	10	@	10¼
" of Soda	2¾	@	3
Rochelle Salts	30½	@	31½
Sugar Lead, Brown	7	@	7⅛
" " White	15	@	16
" " Liquor, White		@	
Saltpetre, Crude	5¾	@	6

Refined Cornish Arsenic

Buyers of above should write for samples and prices and see for themselves the advantage to dealing direct with the refiners.

JAMES BROWNE & CO.,
Exeter, England

ANDRIS JOCHAMS & CO.
In Charleroi, Belgium.
Owners of Mines and Manufacturers of
Pure Sulphate Barytes,
The Cheapest, the Best in the world.
FRENCH WINDOW & PICTURE GLASS.

BRUNNER, MOND & CO.,
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Northwich, England. Makers of
PURE ALKALI.
CRESCENT BRAND.
Guaranteed fully 58 per cent. (or 98 per cent Carbonate of Soda.)
To be had from all Merchants and Dealers.

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Office and Works, Broadway and Independence Streets, CLEVELAND, O.
OFFER TO THE TRADE
SULPHURIC ACID, MURIATIC ACID, NITRIC ACID, | COPPERAS, GLAUBER SALTS, SAL SODA. | AQUA AMMONIA, SULPH. OF ZINC, SODA ASH, | AQUA FORTIS, BLUE VITRIOL, EPSON SALTS.
MIXED ACID FOR NITRO-GLYCERINE.
Send for Price List.

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SODA ASH, CARBONATE OF SODA,
CAUSTIC SODA, BLEACHING POWDERS,
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BRUNNER, MOND & CO., PURE ALKAL 58@59 TEST.
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" " " " CAUSTIC SODA 71@72 PER CENT.
HAY, GORDON & CO.'S HIGH TEST BLEACHING POWDER.
For Sale in Lots to Suit Buyers.

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ST. HELENS, Lancashire.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Purified and Caustic Soda Ash
Cream Caustic Soda, Bleaching Powder;
CHLORATE OF POTASH,
AND
Chlorate of Soda.

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Soda Ash, Sal Soda, Caustic Soda, Bleaching Powder,
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LOCKWOOD & LEITH'S
Celebrated
CAUSTIC SODA.
"Globe Brand"
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TRADE MARK.

MERRIMAC CHEMICAL CO
Manufacturers of
OIL OF VITRIOL, MURIATIC ACID, NITRIC ACID GLAUBER SALT, AND OTHER CHEMICALS.
Office, 173 Kilby Street, Boston, Mass.

" Refined	7	@	9
Vitriol, Blue, ordinary	6¼	@	6¾
" " chem. pure		@	
Verdigris, drv, in stock	25	@	26

Ammonias, &c.

Carbonate of ammonia is in good jobbing demand and prices remain steady and unchanged. Sales of 20 cks English are reported at 16@16¼c, Domestic is quotable at 16½@19c, as to quantity and package.

Sal ammoniac has a steady outlet in a jobbing way at 11@11¼c.

Sulphate of ammonia is not wanted to any extent, notwithstanding the concessions granted by sellers. The nominal quotations are 4½@4¾c, as to quantity.

The fertilizer chemicals still lack animation and prices favor the buyer, though there have been no marked changes since our last. Holders of dried blood still quote $3 00@3 12½ per unit for red, and demand $3 25 for black. Azotine is nominally quoted at $3 25 per unit, tankage at $22@25 per ton, f o b Chicago. Fish scrap is entirely nominal at $38 per ton, buyers refusing to pay more than $35. Bones are quoted at $24@28 for rough and $30 for ground. Phosphate rock is held at $7 per ton f o b, Charleston for crude, and $11 for ground. The latter in New York is quoted at $13 50.

The following were the closing quotations.

Aqua Ammonia (in cbys) 16° ₩ D	4	@	4¼
" " " 18° "	4¾	@	5¼
" " " 20° "	5¾	@	6¼
" " " 22° "	7¾	@	8¼
" " " 26° "	10¼	@	11¼
Ammonia, Carbonate, American	16¼	@	19
" " English	16	@	16¼
" Muriate	11	@	11½
" Sal	11	@	11½
Sulphate	4½	@	4¾

Potashes.

English chlorate of potash meets with a steady jobbing demand, but no important transactions are reported. Prices are about steady and we continue to quote 15¼@15½c as to quantity. Sales of 16 cks are reported within the range.

Muriate of potash is dull and neglected. The market is easy, though there has been no quotable change since our last. The only sale we heard of was a lot of 20 tons from store at $1 62½. We quote $1 60@1 65 for spot lots, $1 65 for lots to arrive nearby, and $1 75@1 80 for futures.

Kainit is also dull and prices are entirely nominal. For spot lots $8@8 25 is quoted and shipments are procurable at $7 50.

The following were the current quotations at the close:

Ashes, Pot, 1st sort	5	@	5¼
" Pearl	6¼	@	6½
Potash, Chlorate, Eng	15¼	@	15½
" " French	17	@	17½
" Muriate	1 60	@	1 70
" Carb,	8	@	
Kainit	7 50	@	8 25
Kieserite	5 75	@	6 50

Mr. Alfred Allhusen, of Newcastle, the well-known chemical manufacturer, left for home by the Baltic on Saturday.

Mr. Charles P. Sumner, of Watson, Sumner & Co., sailed for Europe by the Britannic on Saturday.

Mr. John D. Wing, of Wing & Evans, sails by the Adriatic for Europe on Thursday.

A petition signed by 400 residents, including several physicians, of the Nineteenth ward, Brooklyn, praying for the removal of the tartar company's works at the foot of Morton street, Williamsburg, was received by the Brooklyn Board of Health, on Monday

AGENCY WANTED.—Wanted, by a party with capital, the agency of a first-class Chemical, Dyestuffs or other manufacturing house (either American or foreign), desiring representation in New York. Fifteen years active experience in the chemical trade and its branches. Address "CHEMICALS," Post-office box 2341 New York.

Office of F. B. SQUIRE & CO
159 Front Street.

New York, Apr. 18, 1882.

We quote you as follows:

OIL OF VITRIOL, 66°
Any quantity 1.27½.

MURIATIC ACID.
Any quantity { 18° @ 1.45 / 20° @ 1.60 / 22° @ 1.70 } .....per lb.

AQUA FORTIS.
Any quantity { 36° @ 4¾ / 38° @ 5½ / 40° @ 6 } .....per lb.

NITRIC ACID.
Any quantity { 36° @ 5½ / 38° @ 6½ / 40° @ 7 } .....per lb

F. O. B. CARS OR BOAT HERE.
"Remember quality guaranteed or no' "pay.
"Compare these figures with what you "are now paying.
"We shall be pleased to contract with" "consumers at these prices."
Soliciting your remembrance, we remain,
Yours truly,
F. B. SQUIRE & CO.

Blue Virtiol.
SODA, ASH, SAL SODA, CAUSTIC SODA, ARSENIC, BICHROME POTASH, &C.
Best quality for sale in lots to suit by
LOUIS K. BELL,
Broker in Chemicals, &c
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SOUTH CAROLINA
Phosphate Rock,
CRUDE AND GROUND.
Chemicals, Fertilizers, Etc.
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BRADBURY & HIRSH, SPECIALTIES: PHOSPHATE ROCK Super Phosphate, Bones and Bone Ash, Sulphate of Ammonia, Nitrate of Soda, Guanos, Azotine, Dried Blood, Pitch and Tar Products, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

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Per-Oxide of Barium, Per-Oxide of Hydrogen, Hypophosphites Lime, Potash, Soda.

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Soda Ash, Caustic Soda, Sal Soda, Bleaching Powder.

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Carbonate of Magnesia.
CAKE AND POWDER SUPERIOR TO IMPORTED.
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Epsom Salts, Glauber Salts, Sal Soda, etc,
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Jarrow Chemical Company,
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Caustic Soda, Sal Soda,
Soda Ash 48, 53, 55 Per Cent.
Alkali 48, 52, 58 Per Ct., Bi Carb Soda
EDWARD HILL, Agent,
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IRISH HILL BRAND. Produced from the well-known Irish Hill Mines. It contains highest per centage of Hydrate of Alumina and lowest in Iron produced and is the best, cheapest and most profitable article wherefrom to manufacture Alum, Sulphate of Alumina, Alum Cake, &c. Supplied in lump, Kiln Dried and Ground in bags in any quantity. Shipping ports Larne & Belfast
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BARYTES. CARB ONATE, of superior quality, containing a high per centage of Carbonate of Barium. Supplied in Lump, Nut, Grain and Ground to any fineness. SULPHATE of PURE WHITE; Also medium qualities to suit every requirement. Produced by the STANDARD BARYTES CO. Shipping Ports, Hull & Liverpool.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
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ONE OF THE OLDEST
McBRYDE'S BRAND.
AND BEST MAKES
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COD

Norwegian

LIVER

OIL.

Having been the first used to import Cod Liver Oil largely, direct from Norway, we offer, as a result of our experience, this brand, believing it to be PERFECTLY PURE, FREE FROM STEARINE and of a quality superior to any other Norwegian Cod Liver Oil imported in bulk.

All the GENUINE Oil of our make, whether put up in original tin-lined barrels or cans, will bear the above braud and trade-mark.

We also offer a full and complete assortment of MEDITERRANEAN SPONGES of choice qualities, recently selected by our representative in Europe.

DRUG MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 9, 1882.

IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.

		For the Week.	Since Jan. 1.
Aloes	lbs	10785	14222
Arnica Flowers	"	.....	8980
Assafœtida	"	15161	26806
Camphor	"	.....	579685
Canary Seed	"	.....	396274
Cubebs	"	.....	9330
Cuttlefish	"	.....	64754
Ergot	"	.....	47661
Gum Arabic	"	21985	952218
" Tragacanth	"	17829	107342
Hempseed	"	154220	165234
Licorice Paste	"	21868	190048
" Root	tons	3	7431
Mustard Seed	lbs	155460	1384623
Oil Anise	"	.....	25172
" Bergamot	"	.....	26061
" Lemon	"	1842	176518
" Sesame	gls	5728	91976
Opium	lbs		20904
Quinine	oz	10784	221233
Rapeseed	lbs	23209	285162
Soap Castile	"	58857	737699

The jobbing trade continues brisk and, if there has been a dearth of the large transactions and speculative movements of the olden time, the aggregate of business done must be conceded to have been satisfactorily large. It is undoubtedly somewhat aggravating for the larger dealers to be obliged to carry stocks for the smaller ones to buy from at their convenience, but there seems no help for it, even the low prices prevailing at the present time failing to tempt buyers to increase the size of their orders.

The principal changes in prices are noted below.

ADVANCED.	DECLINED.
Oil of anise,	Vanilla beans,
Oil of bergamot,	Cuttlefish bone,
Oil of lemon,	Levant wormseed.
Newfoundland cod liver oil,	Opium.
German quinine.	
Cubeb berries.	

Opium

Business has not improved since our last report and the market is in an unsettled condition. Buyers are showing an indifference, and offerings are made without obtaining a bid. Prices are gradually sagging and the tendency is to a lower basis. There are some holders who are asking full rates, but report no business doing. The nominal asking figures are $4@4 12½ for case lots, but these figures cannot be obtained for any lot that might be placed on the market, and bids of less than even money have been solicited without finding any takers. There is only a light jobbing inquiry, which is being supplied at $4 10@4 12½, in 50 lb lots. Powdered is somewhat easier and can be had at $5 30@5 35. The continued favorable news in reference to the new crop, which is expected to turn out a full quantity, is making buyers cautious, and they are only taking stock as wanted and not for future supplies.

Morphine has not been taken to any extent, and the market is easy. Manufacturers are still quoting $3 65, but report very few inquiries. The demand is only of a jobbing character, and is being supplied from outside holders, but with the present unsettled feeling for opium there is not much demand except for small parcels, and the price is easier, and sales are reported of 250 ozs at $3 55, and this will still buy.

Opium, bond		3 00	@3 10
" as wanted		4 00	@4 12½
" powdered		5 30	@5 35
Morphine		3 55	@3 65
" foreign		3 00	@3 25

Quinine

There has been rather more interest shown since our last, and the market is again in better shape. Manufacturers are still quoting $2 10 but are only supplying regular trade and are not offering. This has led to a firmer feeling among outside holders, and we do not hear of any lots that can be had below $2 15, and even this is a low figure, more money being generally demanded. German, which closed firm at our previous report, continues to stiffen and the market is rather excited. Cables from London quote that market as firmer, and Milan makers were offering for forward at high figures, but afterwards withdrew from the market. Prices here have gradually worked up until to-day, when some transactions in lots to arrive were made, 10,000 ozs being taken at $2. This was followed by other sales of 2000 ozs at $2 05, at which figure the market closes, with some holders asking $2 10. English has sold to the extent of 1000 ozs at $2 10, now held at $2 20, and French is quoted at same figure. Cinchonidia is also tending higher, and there is not much offering below manufacturers' price of $1, though some buyers say that they can still shade this a fraction on small lots.

Quinine, American	2 10	@2 15	
" English		@2 20	
" French		@2 20	
" German	2 05	@2 10	
Cinchonidia, American		@1 00	
" Foreign	90	@ 92½	

Balsams.

Nothing of importance has occurred in the market for balsams during the week, and prices are without change worth noting. Copaiba is jobbing slowly at about 52½c for Central American, and 55@56c for Para. We note sales of 2 kgs at inside figure. Canada fir is in fair supply and held at $3 50@3 75, but the demand is not large. Peru can still be had at $4@4 12½ though some dealers continue to demand $4 40@4 50. Tolu has been dull and weak at 47@48c.

Balsam copaiba	₩ lb	55 @	56
" Fir, Canada	₩ gal	3 50 @	
" " Oregon	"	@	
" Peru	₩ lb	4 00 @	4 60
" Tolu	₩ lb	47 @	48

Miscellaneous Drugs.

Trade in jobbing lots has been good throughout the week, and prices have been very fairly maintained. There has been nothing of a speculative nature doing, and there are complaints of a lack of large transactions.

Boracic acid is a trifle firmer and we revise our quotations accordingly. The demand has been steady and the market without marked feature.

Citric acid is unchanged and has a fair sale at 59@60c.

Borax is firm at previous quotations, with a good fair trade doing. The San Francisco *Journal of Commerce* of April 27th, says:

Receipts since our last, 884 ctls. Total since January 1st, 6543 ctls. Most or which is coming to fill orders. The market is very steady. We quote: Offers 11¾@12c for concentrated and 12½@12¾c refined for New York; jobbing ¼@½c higher. Local market prices: Concentrated sacks, net cash, 12@13c; Selected, in bbls, 13¼c, do. cases, 13¾c; Powdered in bbls, 14¼c; do. Extra 15¾c; in bxs, 1 lb packages 16½c.

Tonca beans have had only a moderate sale, and prices are not very firmly maintained, the prospects of a large crop to come having a rather weakening effect especially in the face of the small demand.

Cubeb berries are higher. Reports from London are to the effect that sales have been made there at £12, equal to about 50c here. The types last week made us report a sale of 452 bgs, instead of 242 bgs, about 200 bgs have been since reported sold at the same price, 42c. Holders now ask up to 50c, and 40c is believed to be bottom figure. Advices from Java report no merchantable berries to be had there.

Juniper berries have sold in a moderate way at quoted price of 2½@2¾c.

Cassia buds are unchanged and jobbing slowly at 33@34c.

Cantharides have been in fair demand but no large sales are reported. We quote Russian at 82@85 with sales within range. Chinese are nominal at 72@75c.

Castile soap is unchanged and firm at former prices. From store it is selling at 14c. To arrive we note sale of 250 boxes Conti's white at 13½c. We have sales of 300 boxes landing at 13⅝@13¾c, Arnavon's pure has sold to arrive to the extent of 100 boxes at 8⅝@8¾c.

Cuttlefish bone is again weaker and Trieste is easily procurable at 28c, at which price we quote sale of 3 straps. Broken Trieste in straps is offered at 18c.

Ergot remains unchanged with only moderate demand. Spanish has sold to some extent at 37c. German is nominal at 25@30c.

Glycerine is having a fair jobbing sale at quoted prices but no especial movement is noted.

Iceland moss is in fair demand, but no change in price is reported. We quote 4½@6c, and note sales of single bales at that figure.

Licorice is unchanged in prices and the demand is only very moderate. We quote "Corigliana" 35@36c, "Guzzolini" 29@30c, "P. & S." 29@30c, "Domestic" 22@24c, and Paste 13@17c.

Castor oil is unchanged from our last week's report. Western sells in some instances at 11½c for cases in jobbing lots, but 12c is more generally obtained. City is kept at 12½c. Large lots are not quoted.

Quicksilver has had a fair sale at 41@41½c as to quantity. Single flasks being 42½c. The San Francisco *Journal of Commerce* of April 27 has the following:

There is no life to the spot market. Holders generally ask 39c, but it can be bought at 38½c.

The exports for the week, by sea, were 50 flasks.

Previously since Jan. 1, 1882	11,589	344,426
Totals since Jan. 1, 1882	11,693	$345,926
Totals same period, 1881	14,029	406,655

Receipts since January 1, 1882, 13,531 flasks.

Colocynth apples are in fair demand and firm at previous prices. We continue to quote Trieste at 40@50c and note sale of 1,800 lbs. prime selected at the outside price.

Codliver oil continues very firm with a slight advance in Newfoundland which is now held at 80@85c. Sales are only moderate.

Insect powder is in fair demand and quite firm as to price although no advance is yet noted.

Japan wax has had very little call and prices are unchanged.

We note sale of a single case of Dragon's blood in lumps at 28c.

Vanilla beans, owing to favorable weather in Mexico for curing them, have been arriving rather freely, although early in the season, but the quality of the greater portion is poor. It is understood there will be a deficiency of 25 % under the production of previous crop. Prices of the new crop range from $4@9, according to quality. For old, well cured vanilla, of which there is but little left, we quote at $9@12. There has been a good inquiry for the beans, and considerable sold, but we hear of no important sales from the new arrivals. The 18 cs, the sale of which was reported by us last week, were old beans of medium quality, and the price, which was not made public is understood to have been $5 50@5 75.

Tamarinds have had a moderate sale and are reported somewhat scarce and firm. We continue to quote $2 75, however, and note sale of 10 kegs at this figure.

Alcohol is still offered very sparingly, for export and sellers will not name less than 35c with bids of a shade less declined. The market is quiet in consequence, but the tendency is upward. For home wants there is a fair business doing and prices are firm at $2 26@2 27.

Acid Benzoic, German	₩ lb	1 10@	1 70
" " English	₩ oz	20 @	22
" Boracic purified		23 @	25
" " ref		20 @	22
" " flaky		18 @	19
" " crumbly		18 @	
" Carbolic, pr. cryst's.	₩ lb	40 @	70
" Citric		59 @	60
" Salicylic (bulk)	₩ lb	@	1 40
" " (boxes)	"	@	1 50
Alcohol 98%	₩ gal in bond	@	35
" Free		2 26 @	2 27
" Red'd Wood, 92%	₩ gal	@	1 30
" Dia. Methyl 95%	₩ "	@	1 55
Cologne Spirit, 188%	"	2 30 @	2 35
Arsenic, white pure lump	₩ lb	7 @	8
" " powd.	"	18 @	20
" " com		2¾@	2¾
" red powd		5¾@	6
Bay rum, imp, bulk	₩ gal	2 15 @	2 25
" " cases	₩ doz	10 00 @	
Barbadoes Tar	₩ gal	55 @	60
Brimstone, Rock	₩ lb, less 2%	@	2½
" Roll	" "	@	2¾
" Flour	" "	@	3
" Lac	" "	10 @	12
Borax, Refi'd City bbls	₩ lb	15 @	15½
" " cases	"	15½@	16
" " Cal., bbls	"	14¾@	15½
" " cases	"	@	
" Powdered	"	15½@	16
" Concentrated	"	@	14
Beans Vanilla, Mex	"	4 00 @12	00
" " Bourbon	"	6 00 @10	00
" Tonca, Angostura	"	2 25 @ 2	50
" " Surinam	"	1 50 @ 1	75
" " Para	"	40 @	70
" Calabar	"	34 @	35
" St. Ignatius	"	25 @	40
Berries Cubeb, ord to pr	"	40 @	50
" " stemless	"	45 @	55
" Juniper	"	2½@	2¾
" Fish (Cocculus Ind)	"	4 @	5
" Laurel	"	5 @	7½
" Prickly Ash	"	80 @	90
Buds, Cassia	"	33½@	34
Burgundy Pitch	"	@	3½
Cantharides, Russian	"	82 @	85
" Chinese	"	72 @	75
Calomel	"	58 @	60
" English	"	93 @	95
Castile Soap, White	"	13¾@	14
" " M'd ordinary	"	6¼@	6½
" " Pure	"	8¾@	9
Chian turpentine	₩ oz	1 00 @ 1	50
Colocynth Apples, Trieste	₩ lb	40 @	50
" do. pressed	"	32 @	35
" do. Spanish	"	25 @	28
Cocoa Butter	"	42½@	44
Chloral Hydrate, Crystals	"	1 45 @ 1	80
" " Plates	"	1 55 @ 1	65
Corrosive Sublimate	"	51 @	53
Cuttlefish Bone	"	28 @	29
Ergot, Spanish	"	35 @	40
" German	"	25 @	30
Gelatine, English	"	60 @	65
" French	"	50 @	55
" American	"	@	
Glucose, Foreign	"	5½@	6
" American	"	4 @	4¾
Grape Sugar	"	3½@	4½
Glycerine, German, bulk	"	32 @	37
" French, drums	"	@	33
" H. L. & Co. 30 deg. B. bbls&cs	"	33 @	37
" W J M Gordon's	"	33 @	37
" English, cases	"	70 @	75
Grains Paradise	"	14 @	15
Guarana, whole	"	85 @	90
Iceland Moss	"	4½@	6
Indian Hemp (Canabis In.)	"	24 @	25
Insect Powder, Dalmatian	"	35 @	37½
" Persian	"	25 @	30
Irish Moss	"	@	8
Isinglass, Russian	"	2 65 @ 2	70
" Amer. ordinary	"	1 17½@	
" " prime	"	1 40 @ 1	50
Iodine, Re-sublimed	"	2 90 @	
Licorice, Corigliana	"	35 @	36
" Guzzolini	"	29 @	31
" "P. S."	"	29 @	30
" Domestic	"	22 @	24
" Paste	"	13 @	17
Lime Juice, bbls	₩ gal	@	40
Lupulin, American	₩ lb	@	40
" German	"	24 @	30
Lycopodium, prime	"	31 @	33
Magnesia Sulph. (Eps. Slts)	"	@	1½
" Carb Eng	"	19 @	35
" Am	"	18 @	25
" Calcined	"	45 @	90
Manna, Large flake	"	85 @	90
" Small "	"	33 @	35
" Sorts	"	28 @	30
Musk	₩ oz	@	
" True Grain	"	25 00 @33	00
" Tonquin Pods	"	9 00 @22	00

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" Canton Grain	"		@	25½
Nux Vomica, pockets	₩ lb	2	@	2½
Oil Almond, sweet	"	28	@	40
" Myrbane, Amer	"		@	30
" " Eng	"		@	3½
" " German	"	32	@	40
" Sesame	₩ gal		@	90
" Olive, Salad, bbls & cs	"	2 40	@	2 50
" Castor, City, cases	"	12	@	12½
" " West'n "	"	11½	@	12
" Cod Liver, Nor	₩ bbl	48 00	@50	00
" " Newf	₩ gal	80	@	85
Poppy Heads, Sm. Ger	₩ lb	10	@	12
" " Lg. French	"	30	@	35
Phosphorus		58	@	
Precipitated Chalk, Eng. bk			@	7½
" " " bdls	"		@	8
Potassium Bromide, bulk		32	@	33
" " glass		40	@	
" Iodide, bulk			@	1 75
" " glass			@	1 82
Quicksilver		41	@	45½
Sago, Pearl	"		@	4½
" Flour	"		@	
Spermaceti		18	@	18½
Sugar of Milk, Cob		26	@	28
" Powdered		21	@	
Tamarinds	₩ kg		@	2 75
Venice Turpentine	₩ lb	14½	@	15½
Wax, Brown Southern	"	22	@	23
" " State	"		@	
" Bleached	"	30	@	35
" White pure	"	41	@	45
" Japan	"	11	@	12
" Carnauba	"	14	@	16

Barks.

There is a continued inactivity in the market for barks, large buyers evincing no disposition to place orders. Prices are generally easy, but not quotably lower, and we learn of no changes during the week, with the single exception of cherry, which, owing to the light stock on spot, has been advanced to 8@10c, under jobbing sales. The demand for Angostura is still of a retail character, small sales being made at 22@25c. 500 lbs of buckthorn bark have found sales during the week at 6c, the outside figure. Coto is dull and nominal at the decline of 70@75c. Elm is wanted to supply consumptive wants only. We hear of a sale of 300 lbs common at 9c. Selected is held at 16@20c. Oak is quiet and without change at 4@5c for both grades. Only jobbing sales of orange peel are reported at 8@9c for prime Malaga, and 11@12c for Curacoa. Sassafras is somewhat more active, and jobbing sales are reported at 6½@7c. Other barks are quiet and unchanged. We quote:

Bark Angostura	₩ lb	22	@	25
" Barberry	"		@	10
" Buckthorn	"	5	@	6
" Butternut	"	4	@	6
" Cascarilla	"	8	@	9
" Cherry	"	8	@	10
" Canella	"	6	@	7
" Cinchona Red	"	1 25	@	2 25
Cottonroot	"	10	@	12
Coto	"	70	@	75
Elm, common	"	9	@	10
" selected	"	16	@	20
Loxa	"	40	@	50
Oak White	"	4	@	5
" Red	"	4	@	5
Orange Peel	"	5¾	@	8
" Malaga prime	"	8	@	9
" Curacoa rib'n	"	11	@	12
Prickly Ash	"	35	@	40
Pomegranate (of root)	"	20	@	22
Quebracho	"	60	@	
Sassafras	"	6½	@	7
Soap	"	5	@	5½
" crushed	"	7	@	8
" Yellow	"	5	@	12

Essential Oils.

The jobbing trade continues good in essential oils, and sales are freely made, but there have been few transactions of a magnitude to affect prices. Anise is firmer and $1 65 may now be considered a bottom figure, it having been refused for about 100 cs, although sales were made at that figure. Some holders however, are firm in demanding $1 70. There has been considerable movement in bergamot since our last owing to the receipt of advices from Messina to the effect that the price there had advanced to 9/3, and sales were made here of about 100 cans, at from $2 10@2 20, but the general quotation is now $2 30, at which price we note sale of 30 cns. Sanderson's of Pasquali's we hear of sale of 5 cns at $2 25. Cassia is also firm at 85@90c, with however, only a moderate demand. Early in the week about 30 cs sold at 82½c, but holders are firm at the close in demanding the higher figure. Oil of cubebs is a trifle higher and $3 25 is now the inside figure. Lemon is firmer and Sanderson's is jobbing freely at $3 30@3 40. Should the warm weather set fairly in the demand would undoubtedly become more brisk. We hear of sale of 10 cs Pasquali's at $3. Orange is firm and unchanged, but in only moderate demand. Peppermint shows little activity and no change in price is noted. Rose has little activity, and quotations continue as previously noted by us. Sassafras has a fair jobbing sale at 43@45c. Wintergreen is firm at $2 50, but the demand is only moderate. Other oils are unchanged.

Anise	₩ lb	1 65	@	1 75
Almond (bitter)	"	4 70	@	7 75
Bay, ₩ botttle of 22 ozs	"	11 00	@12	00
Bergamot	"	2 30	@	2 35
Black Pepper	"	75	@	80
Cajeput	"	60	@	62½
Cassia	"	75	@	90
Citronelle, Native	"	65	@	75
Clove	"		@	1 65
Croton	"	1 80	@	
Cubebs	"	3 25	@	3 50
Cummin	"	3 25	@	4 50
Fennel	"	85	@	2 00
Geranium, Rose, Turkish	"	4 50	@	8 50
" " French	"		@	15 00
Gingergrass	"	3 75	@	
Juniper, Common	"	1 90	@	1 12½
" Berries	"	2 00	@	2 25
" Wood	"		@	40
Lavender, Garden	"	60	@	90
" Chiri's Fleure	"	2 20	@	2 25
" Charras's	"		@	2 10
Lemon, Sanderson's	"	3 30	@	3 40
Lemongrass	"		@	75
Neroli Bigarade	"	44 00	@47	00
" Portugal	"		@24	00
Nutmeg	"	3 00	@	3 25
Orange, Sweet	"	3 00	@	3 50
" Bitter	"	3 75	@	4 00
Origanum	"	25	@	70
Peppermint, tin cans	"	2 40	@	2 45
" cases		2 50	@	2 70
Pennyroyal	"	1 25	@	1 50
Rose, Ihmsen's	oz	6 62½	@	7 00
" Holstein's	"	6 25	@	6 37½
Rosemary, Trieste	₩ lb		@	45
" French	"	32	@	35
" Chiri's best	"	90	@	1 30
" Charras's	"		@	70
Sandalwood, American	"	7 00	@	
" English	"		@	7 50
Sassafras	"	43	@	45
Savin	"	75	@	85
Spearmint, cans	"	2 37½	@	2 50
" cases	"	2 60	@	2 65
Tansy	"	3 25	@	3 50
Thyme, Red	"	60	@	1 00
" White	"	90	@	1 15
Wintergreen	"	2 50	@	2 55
Wormseed	"		@	4 00
Wormwood	"	8 00	@	8 50

Flowers.

The jobbing demand for medical flowers during the week but no speculative transactions are reported and prices remain without change. Arnicas have had a fair call at 7@8c as to quality. We quote sales of 3 bales at 7½c. Calendulas have been in small request but steady at about 27@32c for German and 22@25c for American. Chamomiles have been in fair request and sales of single casks. German at 16@20c and Roman at 16@20c are reported. Elder flowers are steady at 10@12c. Mullein are firm at 50@60c but the the demand is not large. American saffron is unchanged most holders quoting 37½@40c. Spanish are unchanged at $8@9 for Alicant and $13@15 for Valencia with small sales. We report sale of 5 bales prime Belgian Chamomiles at 20c.

Arnica	₩ lb	7	@	8
Calendula, German	"	27	@	32
" American	"	22	@	25
Chamomile, German	"	16	@	20
" Roman	"	16	@	20
Elder	"	10	@	12
Kousso	"	35	@	37½
Lavender	"	3½	@	4
Mullein	"	50	@	60
Rosemary	"	4	@	5
Saffron, American	"	37½	@	40
Alicante, Spanish	"	8 00	@	9 00
" Valencia	"	13 00	@15	00

Gums.

There is only a limited demand for gums which is being supplied at unchanged figures. There are no sales for speculative account and stocks are fair. Cape aloes are still scarce abroad and a firm feeling prevails here, without causing a quotable advance. Sales for the moment are light. Arabics sell in a jobbing way to supply pressing wants. Sorts quote at 10@12c. There is very little demand for assafoetida, but prices are steady, holders demand 20@22c for prime, and 12@15c for ordinary. The backward condition of the spring has its effect on the sale of camphor, and several degrees difference in the temperature is requisite to cause any great activity. Refined in barrels is still held by manufacturers at 24¾c in a large way and 24½c for smaller quantities. Outside lots can still be had at 24½c. Cases quote at 25½c. The stock of gum guiac on spot has been considerably reduced, and there is but one lot in first hands, which is held at 30c. The general quotation is 21@30c. Myrrh is without special feature of interest to report. There are small sales of East India making at 27@30c. There is but little demand for Tragacanths, except in a retail way, and prices are in consequence easy though not quotably lower. Sorts continue to quote at 18@40c. We quote:

Aloes, Cape	₩ lb	16	@	16½
" Barbadoes	"	20	@	30
" Curacao	"	14	@	15
" Socotrine	"	30	@	45
Arabic, 1st picked	"	31	@	33
" 2nd "	"	21	@	23
" 3rd "	"	16	@	
" 4th "	"	12	@	13
" 5th "	"	10	@	11
" Sorts	"	10	@	12
Assafoetida, ordinary	"	12	@	15
" prime	"	20	@	22
Ammoniacum	"	20	@	22
Benzoin	"	42	@	45
Camphor, refined, in bbls	"	24¼	@	24¾
" " in cases	"	25½	@	
Catechu, medicinal	"	6	@	7
Euphorbium	"	15	@	17½
Gamboge, pipe and block	"	1 20	@	1 25
Gedda, ordinary	"	7½	@	8
" siftings	"	8¾	@	9
Guaiac	"	24	@	30
Hemlock	"	45	@	50
Kino	"	20	@	33
Mastic	"	1 15	@	1 25
Myrrh, East India	"	27	@	30
" Turkish	"	40	@	45
Olibanum	"	8	@	20
Sandarach	"	30	@	34
Scammony, Aleppo	"	4 00	@	5 50
" Virgin	"		@	8 50
Tragacanths, 1st picked	"	75	@	100
" 2nd "	"	52	@	65
" 3rd "	"	35	@	55
" Sorts	"	18	@	40
" Hlb'n, choice	"	1 00	@	1 20

SHELLAC.

There is a better feeling in the shellac market in consequence of an improved demand. There have been quite a large number of sales, but they were all of jobbing lots, large buyers still shunning the market. There is no change noted in prices, the market closing steady at the following quotations:

A. C.	"	30	@	31
D. S. O.	"	28	@	29
Diamond I	"		@	28
Octagon B	"	25	@	26
Natives	"	24	@	25
Garnet A C free	"		@	22
" " freed	"		@	
" Other grades	"		@	
Button	"	27	@	30
Tic	"	25	@	26
Leacked	"	27	@	28

Herbs and Leaves.

There is only a fair demand to note in the market for leaves which is being supplied at about steady figures, as low quotations offer no inducements to buyers. There have been limited sales of althea at 8@11c. Some little activity is reported in buchu and we hear of a sale of 1500 lbs at 19c. Long continues to quote at 45@50c. We learn of a sale of 2 bales at 15c. A jobbing call for cocoa leaves has been noticed, and a barrel of fair green is reported sold at $1 25. Dark is quiet and without change. Horehound is not wanted in a large way, but small sales have been made during the week at about 6½c. Jaborandi is dull and nominal at 8½@12c. There have been some slight transactions in matico at 25@28c, but less would doubtless buy a lot. There is no change to report in Italian sage, job parcels find a market at 2½@2¼c, but buyers are not anxious to secure lots. 3½c will buy Savin, but holders generally demand 3½c. Choice senna continues scarce and some Nat Alexandria is held at 11c, there is some to be had however as low as 8c, but we hear of no sales of moment. Garbled is now quoted up to 22c for an extra prime quality, the range being 18@22c. Tinnevelly is wanted in a small way at 7@14c. Choice selections are the exception. The inside price on stramonium has been advanced and 9@10c is now the range. Uva Ursi is quiet and unchanged. We quote:

Aconite	₩ lb	8	@	10
Althea	"	8	@	11
Belladonna	"	15	@	18
Buchu, Short	"	18	@	22
" Long	"	45	@	50
Catnip			@	7
Coca, green	"	95	@	2 50
" Dark	"	40	@	85
Damiana, California	"	45	@	50
" Mexican	"	30	@	35
Deer Tongue	"	7	@	8
Digitalis	"	8	@	
Eucalyptus	"	5½	@	6
Grindelia Robusta	"	18	@	25
Henbane (Hyosciamus)	"	11	@	14
Hyssop	"		@	13
Horehound	"	6	@	7
Jaborandi	"	8½	@	12
Laurel	"	4	@	4½
Lobelia	"	9	@	10
Matico	"	25	@	28
Marjoram, German	"	15	@	
" French	"		@	16
Peppermint, German	"	35	@	
" American	"	10	@	15
Prince's Pine	"	7	@	8
Rose Red	"	2 10	@	2 25
Rose, pale	"		@	65
Rosemary	"	4	@	5
Sage, Italian	"	2½	@	2¼
Savin	"	3½	@	
Scullcap	"	15	@	18
Senna, Alex. Nat	"	8	@	11
" Garbled and sifted	"	17	@	22
" Tinnivelly	"	7	@	14
" East India	"	5	@	12
Stramonium	"	9	@	10
Summer Savory	"	8	@	
Tansy	"	6	@	8
Thyme, German	"		@	12
" French	"	6½	@	8
Uva Ursi	"	4	@	4½
Wormwood	"	8	@	10
Yerba Santa	"	20		

Roots.

There has been a fair demand for roots the past week but the market may not be called active. Sales making are all small and for consumptive account. Prices are without quotable change but are in buyers favor. Bermuda arrowroot is dull and unchanged at 38@42c. There is no St. Vincent in barrels to be had. Holders of Jamaica demand 14@22c. There has been a fair retail demand for calamus which was supplied at 26@28c for bleached and 8@9c for unbleached, split and pealed. Selected Canada snake root jobs at 14@16c. Some small lots of Colombo have sold at 8c. the range being 8@9. German dandelion is wanted in a small way only at 12½@14c. We here of a sale of 500 lbs. at 13c. Gentian is easier and 4½c will buy. We get a sale of 700 lbs. at this figure. A sale is also reported of 1,500 lbs. powdered at 7½c. Jamaica ginger is flat on account of the cold weather, and transactions are therefore light at unchanged figures. 3 ceroons of extra prime ipecac have sold at $1.05c but the general range is 95c@$1.00. We learn of a sale of 10 bbls. powdered licorice at 7c, but selected in bundles continues to bring 11 @15c with only moderate sales. Mandrake is easier and 1,000 lbs. have sold during the week at 7½c but up to 9c is asked. Two casks of Florentine orris are reported sold at 14½c which is much below our previous quotations, and we now name from that figure to 18c. Finger is dull and nominal at 42@44c. There has been a fair consumptive demand for pink at about 26c at which price we got a sale of 2 bbls. The is no thing new to report in rhubarb, sales are small and prices incline to the buyer. Honduras sarsaparilla is stronger and hide bound is held as high as 34c but sales are light. Scueka is dull and unchanged. German valerian is easier and 9c will buy, at which price we get a sale of 2 bales. Other roots are quiet and without change. We quote.

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A HANDY SUBSTITUTE FOR BAY OIL.

One pound of this Bay Essence will without filtration or any manipulation except the mere mixing with alcohol and water, (50 per cent. each,) produce 12 gallons of as fine a Bay Rum as can be made by any process now in use.

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IMPORTERS AND DRUG MILLERS,

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SELECT POWDERED AND GROUND DRUGS.

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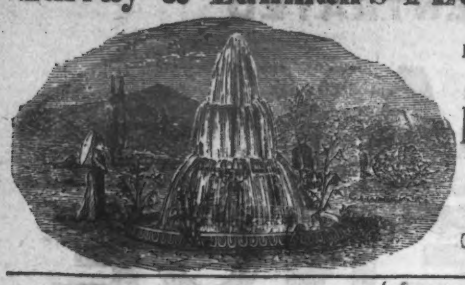

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Lanman & Kemp
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
SOLE PROPRIETORS
KEMP BUILDING,
Cor. William & Cedar Sts, N. Y
For sale in lots to suit purchasers.

Aconite	₽ lb	10½@	11
Althea, Whole	"	12 @	13
" Cut	"	17 @	19
Angelica, German	"	10 @	12
" American	"	@	20
Alkanet	"	8½@	9
Arrowroot, Bermuda	"	38 @	42
" St Vincent, cans	"	@	10
" " bbls	"	@	
" Jamaica	"	14 @	22
" East India	"	@	
Belladonna	"	11 @	12
Bitter	"	@	15
Blood	"	@	7
Blackberry	"	@	5
Bryony	"	11 @	
Burdock	"	11 @	15
Calamus Bleached	"	26 @	28
" Un " split & peeled	"	8 @	9
Canada Snake, select	"	14 @	16
Cohosh Black	"	@	6¼
" Blue	"	@	8½
Colchicum	"	10 @	11
Colombo	"	8 @	9
Comfrey	"	10 @	12
Cranesbil	"	@	10
Culvers	"	10 @	12
Curcuma (Turmeric)	"	4 @	5
Dandelion, German	"	12½@	14
" American cut	"	10 @	12
Elecampane	"	6½@	7
Galangal	"	5½@	6
Gentian	"	4½@	5
Ginseng	"	2 00 @ 2	25
Ginger, Jamaica, Unbl'hd	"	12½@	
" Washed	"	13 @	14
" " Bleached	"	13 @	15¼
Gold Thread	"	34 @	45
Golden Seal	"	23 @	25
Hellebore, White	"	6½@	7
" Black	"	8½@	12
Ipecac, Rio	"	95 @ 1	05
Jalap	"	18½@	20
Kava Kava	"	48 @	50
Lady Slipper	"	8 @	10
Lovage	"	10 @	15
Licorice, ordinary	"	5 @	6
" selected, in bdls	"	11 @	15
Mandrake	"	7½@	9
Orris, Florentine	"	14½@	18
" Finger	"	42 @	44
" Verona	"	8 @	9
Pareira Brava	"	18 @	20
Pellitory	"	23 @	25
Pink	"	25 @	28
Poke	"	6 @	8
Pleurisy	"	12 @	15
Rhatany	"	10 @	15
Rhubarb, Whole	"	18 @ 1	00
" Cut	"	75 @ 2	50
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	"	29 @	32
" (Home grade)	"	34 @	36
" (Export)	"	8½@	10
" Mexican	"	12 @	13
" American	"	52½@	55
Seneka, Southern	"	46½@	50
" Western	"	@	
Serpentaria, True Va	"	34 @	35
" Texas	"	10 @	12
Skunk Cabbage	"	8 @	9
Spikenard	"	5 @	7
Stillingia	"	4 @	5
Squills, Ordinary	"	5½@	6
" White prime	"	27 @	35
Unicorn, true	"	14 @	15
" false	"	9 @	13
Valerian, German	"	16 @	18
" English	"	9 @	9¼
" Vermont	"	7 @	8½
Yellow Dock		@	12
Zedoary			

Seeds.

The seed market has been quiet throughout the week, with no important transactsons reported. Canaries have had a fair jobbing sale, and we hear of several lots of from 10 to 20 bgs of Spanish at 3 2-3c. Smyrna has sold in about the same way within the range of our quotations. There has been a moderate inquiry for Dutch caraway, and single bales have sold at 6¼c. Cardamoms have a good jobbing outlet at about $1.80 for Malabars and $1.75 for Alleppys, although we hear of one lot of Alleppys for which $1.67½ was accepted. Celery has been in very little request. Corianders have been in only moderate demand, but are firm at our quotations. Hemp is dull and unchanged. The mustards are held firmly up to previous prices, but the demand is only moderate. Quince continues to be in some request and the supply is not large; prices are unchanged. Domestic rape has had only a jobbing call at about 3½c; of English we hear of sale of 100 bgs at 4 3-10c. Levant wormseed is easier, and we note sale of 2 bags at 8¾c. Other seeds are unchanged.

Anise, Italian	₽ lb	7¾@	8½
" German	"	6 @	
" Spanish	"	@	
" Star	"	@	30
Canary, Dutch	"	@	
" Sicily	"	3½@	3¼
" Smyrna	"	3 @	3⅛
" Spanish	"	3 2-3@	3 5-8
Caraway, Dutch	₽ lb	6½@	7
" German	"	5½@	6
Cardamom Alleppys	"	1 75 @ 1	85
" Malabars	"	1 80 @ 2	12½
" Mangalores	"	@ 2	75
Celery	"	10¾@	11
Colchicum		10 @	11
Coriander, English	"	6½@	7
" French	"	5½@	6
" German	"	@	
Cummin	"	11 @	11½
Fennel Ital	"	6¾@	7½
" Germ	"	9½@	11
Foenugreek, Egyptian	"	3 @	3½
" German	"	4 @	4½
Hemp, Domestic	₽ bush	@	3¾
" Russian	₽ lb	3½@	3¾
Lobelia	"	95 @ 1	00
Millet, Domestic	₽ bush	1 45 @ 1	55
" Foreign	₽ lb	3¾@	4
Musk	"	45 @	50
Mustard, California brown	"	6½@	7½
" " yellow	"	4 @	6
" English	"	6½@	7
" German	"	@	
" Russian	"	@	
" Trieste brown	"	8½@	9
Poppy	"	8½@	9½
Quince, German	"	3 00 @ 3	25
" Russian	"	1 60 @ 1	75
Rape, Domestic	"	@	3½
" English	"	4 @	4¼
" German	"	@	3½
Stramonium	"	10 @	15
Wormseed, American	"	5 @	6
" Levant	"	8½@	9¾

Spices.

Spices have not been active since our last report, and beyond a few jobbing sales we hear of no transactions. Invoice lots are neglected, buyers showing no inclination to operate at the moment. Prices have not changed and are fairly steady, holders preferring to keep their goods to accepting low figures. There have been sales of of 100 bgs. pepper at 16c. 50 bals. of cloves at 24½c@25c. 50 cs. nutmegs at 80c, and a few bales of cassia.

Cassia, Batavia	₽ lb	16 @	16½
" China	"	@	18¾
" Saigon, rolls	"	47½@	50
" " broken	"	@	45
" chips	"	@	22
Cloves, Prime	"	24 @	25
" Ordinary	"	@	23½
" Stems	"	9 @	9½
Ginger, African	"	5¾@	
" Calcutta	"	@	5½
" Cochin	"	8 @	12½
Mace, Batavia	"	62½@	65
" Penang	"	67½@	70
Nutmegs, Prime	"	79 @	90
" Ordinary	"	65 @	75
Pepper, Singapore	"	16 @	16
" Sumatra	"	14½@	15
" White	"	23 @	
" Red, Zanzibar	"	@	27¼
" " Bombay	"	13 @	14
Pimento, Prime	"	12½@	13

Corks.

The demand for corks is not as active as cutters would like to see, the slow demand being traced to the backward season. Bottlers are not as yet prominent in the market. Prices remain steady at the combination rates, and 40@50c is still the prevailing discount for fine to superfine.

Sponges.

There is a good demand for sponges, which is readily supplied at the old figures. Stocks on spot are large and holders are therefore not inclined to advance prices, although an upward movement is talked of in the future. Abroad quotations continue above the views of buyers on this market, with no immediate prospect of a decline. Domestic goods are in large request and can be supplied at prices to suit the buyers. It is said that a certain importing house here is causing cut Nassau sponges to be mixed with Florida sheeps wool at the Keys, thus reducing the cost of bales. Buyers will do well to bear this point in mind should they discover the mistake! Traveling peddlers are said to be doing well in the west, but selling at very low margins. We quote:

Glove	₽ lb $	25 @	75
Slate	"	45 @	80
Carriage, Yellow	"	35 @	65
Velvet	"	65 @	85
Nassau, S. W.	"	1 40 @ 1	70
Florida, S. W., Natural	"	2 50 @ 3	00
" Loaded	"	1 65 @ 1	85
Reef, No. 2	"	80 @	95
" No. 1	"	1 05 @ 1	30
Coupee, Bathing	"	1 40 @ 2	10
Small "	"	1 00 @ 1	50
Forme "	"	1 50 @ 3	00
Zimoca, Small	"	1 15 @ 2	25
" " and Medium	"	2 00 @ 2	40
Potters	"	2 75 @ 3	00
Toilet, Potter	"	3 75 @ 5	00
" Shoe Sp	"	2 75 @ 6	50
Duree "	"	2 25 @ 4	00
Cup Sponge, each ₽ piece		25 @ 2	50
Lurcholse, Bath, on Strings	"	4 00 @13	00
Cavalier, Sponge,	"	2 00 @ 3	50
French & Eng. Chamois, ₽ kip		1 75 @25	00

THE FIRM OF DOWNER, ST. JOHN & CO. has been dissolved by its own limitation. Mr. Charles Downer, or Mr. Charles E McClellan will sign in liquidation—Dated May 4, 1882.

CHARLES DOWNER,
CORTLANDT ST. JOHN,
JOHN M. SNEDEN,
CHARLES E. McCLELLAN.

FOR SALE.—A Desirable Manufacturing Cork business. Operated by Scheaters Patent Machinery, which is the only kind in existance, that will cut and finish a tapered cork, with one operation. Stock, machinery, and all, cheap; a rare chance for a party with small or large means. Call or inquire of A C Buzley, 109 N Front street, Phalidelphia.

A YOUNG MAN of 30, who has had ten years' experience with a wholesale drug house in this city, and for the past two years in business on his own account, is desirous of securing the agency in this city for some house in the drug or chemical line. Address BROOKLYN, office of Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Drug Business for Sale.

A rare chance for investment in a paying drug store, doing a wholesale and retail business of about $50,000 per annum in a thriving western town of 6,000 inhabitants. Established 13 years, and now for sale on account of ill-health of proprietor. Property includes 5-years' lease at $800 per year, of brick building 2 stories, and basement built expressly for the business, with elevator and new fixtures throughout. Clerks room and physicians office on second floor front. Active railroad town with only three other drug stores all doing retail business only. Business will bear the fullest investigation. Address

DRUG STORE,
Care of this paper.

THERE IS NO LINE OF POWDERED DRUGS.

So Complete, So Reliable, or at Such Reasonable Prices as

Our Extra Select Powders.

OF OUR EXTRA SELECT POWDERS.

FAC-SIMILE OF PACKAGE.

They are Powdered from the Choicest Materials with the Greatest Care, Labeled With the Botanical, Common, German and French names; also, the Medical Properties and Formuas for Preparations in which the Powders may be used. Are put up in Sealed Tin Cans of One Pound each, and

Never Obtainable in Bulk.

If you want

SELECTED AND RELIABLE GOODS,

ORDER

A. W. & Co.'s Extra Select.

THEY CAN BE HAD FROM ANY OF

THE JOBBERS,

AND FROM

ALLAIRE, WOODWARD & CO.

OFFICE & SALESROOM 108 & 110 MAIN ST.,
LABORATORY 109 and 111 N. WATER ST.,
WAREHOUSES 107 and 201 N. WATER ST.,
} Peoria, Ill.

The Contract Plan.

The Committee on Proprietary Articles of the Western Wholesale Drug Association which recently visited the East, in an effort to secure the adoption of the contract plan have made a preliminary report to the Association from which we extract the ollowing:

"We have laid plainly before Proprietors the present unsatisfactory condition of this branch of our business, demonstrating to them that it failed, by an average of not less than five per cent., to meet the average cost of the expence of conducting business, and was therefore done at an *actual loss* to the Jobbing distributor of say five per cent. We have urged the plan above referred to as a remedy, now demonstrated by the experience of such houses as Dr. D. Jayne & Son, the Rumford Chemical Works, the Maltine Company, Messrs. Colgate & Co., P. Lorillard & Co., and others, as simple, practicable and effective, at the same time urging that, in the adjustment of prices under this plan, the interests of the Retail Dealer should be protected and a liberal profit given him. It is gratifying to report to you that the Committee of the *Association of Proprietors and Dealers in Proprietary Articles in the United States*, after careful consideration of the subject, recommended in their report a trial of the proposed plan; leading Jobbing houses of New York and Boston gave their assurance of their approval and co-operation, and a number of prominent Proprietors at once entered into agreement with us to adopt the system at an early date, while others assured us that they would follow as soon as they could satisfactorily arrange the necessary details incident to the change.

An interesting report of our meeting in New York and Boston may be found in the OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER, April 19th and 26th, also an able editorial comment in the latter issue on the *contract plan*.

The committee have given about three weeks time for the accomplishment of this work, which they feel assured will inure to the advantage of the Jobbing trade throughout the whole country, and they respectfully urge, specially upon every member of our Association, that we give the most substantial evidence of appreciation of the course of those proprietors who have promptly met us in adopting this measure, by giving them *liberal orders*, and by *active efforts through our salesmen, circulars, price lists, &c.*, to increase the sale of their goods.

We most emphatically urge that all your salesmen be promptly and carefully advised of such changes in Proprietary Articles as they occur, and in no event to throw the responsibility of the change upon the Proprietor; but, on the contrary, manfully indorse his course and vigorously encourage the sale of his goods. *He should also be instructed to use all honorable means to discourage the handling of spurious, counterfeit or imitation articles.* He should also have a copy of this report, and be explicitly given to understand that as soon as a Proprietor adopts the *Contract Plan* all sales thereafter must conform to the Proprietor's new schedule—no matter how long the stock may have been on hand or from whom purchased.

This Committee having been asked for their views by a number of Proprietors as to the best system under which to arrange contracts for the sale of their articles, would respectfully submit the form given below as the simplest and most satisfactory, in their judgment, to all concerned. We would also suggest, in order to advance the interest of the smallest jobber, who cannot avail himself of the Proprietor's largest quantity price, that the large buyer be allowed to resell, say *half the quantity* at *half the secured profit*, upon his signing the same contract required of the largest buyer. *It is obvious to make such an arrangement successful, it is necessary to require from all alike a strict and literal compliance with its terms.*

The notice and certificate suggested below should accompany each Invoice—*the Invoice being rendered at the minimum prices fixed by the Proprietor, at which the goods may be sold by the jobber, so that the* WHOLE *profit to him shall be contingent upon compliance with Proprietor's terms.*

—— 188—

In settlement of our Invoice of even date herewith, to —— we will make an allowance of —— *Dollars*, being ten per cent. of the amount of said Invoice, upon the receipt of the certificate and agreement hereunto annexed, duly signed by you.

Yours truly,

—— 188—

—— hereby certify that ——we have not sold, nor has any employee or agent of —— sold, or directly or indirectly, since —— (date when arrangement is made by Proprietor) any —— for less price than —— per doz., no matter when or from whom purchased, neither have —— divided the above lot with any other party, and —— hereby agree that the above lot shall not be divided with any other party, and that no part of it shall be sold for less than the above named prices, unless by mutual agreement between the said —— (Proprietor), and ——

Medical Supplies for the Indians.

The Indian Bureau advertise for proposals for supplying medicines, hospital stores, etc., for the use of the bureau for the coming year. The length of the list prevents our publishing it, especially as the quantities called for are small. Those interested can procure copies at the office, No. 63 Wooster street, where bids will be received until 1 P. M. of Tuesday, May 23d.

Louisiana Pharmacists.

Pursuant to a call which had been thoroughly circulated by Dr. J. T. Thibodeaux, of Thibodaux, Lafourche Parish, La., the druggists of Louisiana met, April 24th, at New Orleans, to take steps for the organization of a State Pharmaceutical Association. The following gentlemen registered their names and addresses:

Oscar Robin, Alex. K. Finlay, C. L. Keppler, Jas. J. Duggan, Ben. Lewis, P. Schumann, J. J. Claverie, E. M. Metreaud, L. Auriaud, A. Grambois, A. Ratelle, M. Mercier, M. T. Breslin, J. D. Brownlee, I. L. Lyons, L. Lyons, H. Homburg, John Johnson, B. Tuma, Dr. J. G. Hava, W. P. Bradburn, Wm. C. Harrison, Ph. D; Thomas D. Davieson, Emile H. Rosenfeld, Ph. G.; R. N. Girling, Alfred Levy, Wm. B. Gill, Carl Alwes, W. T. Williams, Ed. Stumpf, John B. Lavigne, McWm. Wright, Chas. Wright, F. Hollerbach, R. H. Tilford, Ph. D.; D. Peres, Jos. Liado, A. Shelley, E. G. Wunderlich, L. A. Duchert, Wm. Carson, Chas. L. Seemann, Jules A. Florat, Erich Brand, Hiland Flowers, A. Gabert, F. T. Royer, Jos. Schafer, Wm. H. Voelker, J. N. W. Otto, R. Thuem, F. C. Godbold, B. Lavigne, R. H. Stockley, Geo. J. Mattingly, A. R. Mattingly, Otto Berger, Oscar von Gohren, D. Albers, E. Albers, P. McL. Burbank, Henry Berlin, New Orleans; F. Gouaux, Houma, Terrebonne parish; Joseph T. Thibodeaux, Thibodaux, Lafourche parish; E. N. Roth, Thibodaux, Lafourche parish; Dr. F. M. Brooks, Baton Rouge; S. Hiriart, Plaquemine, Iberville parish; T. Caillouet, Lockport, Lafourche parish; O. D. Brooks, Bayou Sara, West Feliciana parish; J. Gouaux, Napoleonville, Assumption parish; T. Gouaux, Natchitoches, Natchitoches parish; R. M. Littell, Opelousas, St. Landry parish; W. A. Sandot, Opelousas, St. Landry parish; F. R. Tolson, Abbeville, Vermilion parish; A. G. Frere, Franklin, St. Mary parish; Wm. Gruner, H. L. Frenzel. St. Cyr Fourcade, P. L. Cusachs, L. A. Duckert, R. Huberwald, F. Frederickson, G. H. J. Hart, J. G. Stendel, W. L. Jurgielewicz, S. McPherson, E. L. Chartier, C. F. Seeman, J. Maltry, E. Sylvester, Henry Stumpf, George M. Gander, Eugene May, Henry Schwarz, A. Noha, P. A. Bertrand, John J. Lasch, Wm. Melchert, New Orleans; L. F. Chalin, Carrollton; M. P. Young, Wm. Clegg, E. Delmouly, Vermilionville; Jas. A. Lee, New Iberia; Auguste H. Monnier, Carancro; J. Landry, Thibodaux; B. M. McHenry, Homer; H. G. Livingston, Plaquemine.

Dr. Thibodeaux was, on motion of Dr. F. Brooks, of Baton Rouge, made temporary chairman; a committee was appointed to report a constitution and by-laws. Several congratulatory letters and telegrams were read while the committee were deliberating. Afterwards the constitution and by-laws, as reported, were adopted, and a permanent organization effected by the election of the following officers:

Dr. Jos. T. Thibodeaux, president; Alex. K. Finlay, first vice-president; Dr. F. M. Brooks, second vice-president; Hiland Flowers, recording secretary: Ben. Lewis, corresponding secretary; Jno. B. Lavigne, treasurer. Messrs. R. N. Girling, chairman, F. Gouaux, E. G. Wunderlich, S. Hiriart and John Johnson, Executive Committee.

The following gentlemen were appointed, on the second day of the session, as a Committee of Legislation: Messrs. G. S. Mattingly, Eric Brand and O. Robin, of New Orleans; Dr. F. M. Brooks, Baton Rouge; and J. A. Lee, New Iberia. They are to meet May 15th, and were recommended to take the Wisconsin law as a guide.

It was resolved to hold the next meeting at New Orleans, the first Monday in April, 1883, and that the American Pharmaceutical Association be invited to meet next year in New Orleans.

The following delegates and alternates to the American Association were appointed: Delegates—Messrs. I. L. Lyons, Hiland Flowers, B. Tuma, C. L. Keppler and S. Hiriart. Alternates—Messrs. R. N. Girling, St. Cyr Fourcade, Eric Brand, Dr. F. M. Brooks and M. P. Young.

The following committees were appointed:

On Trade Interests—Messrs. St. Cyr Fourcade, chairman; Wm. C. Harrison of New Orleans, and E. N. Roth of Lafourche.

On Papers and Queries—Messrs. F. C. Godbold, chairman; B. Tuma of New Orleans, and R. A. Kearney of Iberville.

On Adulteration and Deterioration of Drugs—Messrs. John Johnson. chairman; Hiland Flowers and R. N. Girling, all of New Orleans.

Mrs. E. Rudolph, the only lady pharmacist in the State, was elected a member and the following honorary members: Prof. J. M. Maisch and Mr. Alonzo Robbins, Philadelphia, and Prof. P. W. Bedford, New York.

Chemical Synthesis and its Progress.

The following interesting article on this interesting subject appears as an original communication in the last issue of the *American Pharmacist*. It is understood to be from the pen of a chemist who has himself done much in the way of practical synthesis:

In some of his works J. J. Rousseau said: "I will believe in chemistry when it can reform what it has decomposed." If the illustrious citizen of Geneva was alive in our days he would come to the conclusion that it was time to believe in it, because there is no doubt that chemical synthesis has greatly progressed since 1789, from which date so many great men have contributed to the advancement of that science. I will try to retrace the progress which has been effected during the first half of the 19th century, attempting at the same time to give the practical results obtained by M Berthelot in his intrepid march on this new field of chemical creation.

Lavoisier was the first to operate by synthesis when, after having decomposed the atmospheric air, he tried to show the evidence of his anlysis.

Encouraged by this first result he made his researches on the composition of water and he succeeded in convincing those who until then had been obstinately attached to the "elements" of Aristotle, that water is composed of two gases, hydrogen and oxygen. Here also he operated by synthesis and produced notable quantities of water.

In France it was Gay Lussac and Thenard. In England, Davy, who later made the synthesis of chlorohydric acid.

The synthesis of water was made by Gay Lussac and Von Humboldt with the aid of the eudiometer; Berzelius and Dulong did it by the application of hydrogen and oxide of copper, and Mr. Dumas succeeded in perfecting the primitive method in such a way that the composition of water was fixed with the greatest exactitude.

Lavoisier, and after him MM. Dumas and Stass succeeded in determining by the synthetic method, the constitution of carbonic acid gas. MM. Mitscherlich and Bertier reformed many mineral compounds. In 1847 Ebelman reproduced salicates and aluminates exactly like those produced naturally. M. De Senarmont succeeded in 1849 in reforming several minerals by synthetic processes.

The first conquest science ever made over nature in organic chemistry is dated from 1829, when the celebrated chemist M. Woehler, uniting ammonia with cyanic acid formed urea, the essential substance contained in the urine of human and animal beings.

M. Kolbe, with sulphur and carbone produced chloracetic acid; M. Melseus by treating the latter acid with an amalgam of potassium reproduced the acetic acid of vinegar, an organic compound which exists combined with the basis in a great many vegetables.

M. Pelouze and Gelis reformed the butyrine, a substance existing in butter, as M. Chevreul has demonstrated. In 1845 M. M. Wertheim, Will and Gerhard reformed the essence of mustard by combining the essence of garlic with sulphocyanhydric acid.

Next to these distinguished savants, M. Berthelot took an emminent place by applying his researches to the least advanced part of science—organic chemistry.

After six years of assiduous researches and experiments he succeeded in reproducing exactly and artificially a great number of organic substances.

In August, 1850, taking as a basis some previous researches of Kolbe and Melseus, he demonstrated that by submitting acetic acid to the action of red heat, naphthaline, benzine and probably phenic acid are produced.

The next year on the occasion of his great work on the action of the acids, the chlorides and heat on the essence of turpentine, he produced the ethylic alkalies by the reaction of bicarbonated hydrogen on chlorhydrate of ammonia.

Later he published his researches on the combinations of glycerine with acids and the essence of turpentine. In September, 1853, he presented to the Academy of Sciences a long report on the combination of glycerine with the acids and the synthesis on the immediate principles of animal fats, in which he relates its successes in the reformation of stearin, margarin and olein by combining glycerine with the stearic, margaric and oleic acids. His next interesting paper was on the formation of compound ethers, by the combinations of ether with the acids. The 15th of January, 1855, M. Berthelot made the synthesis of alcohol; he succeeded in reforming this body, which until then had only been produced through fermentation, that mysterious operation nature during which sugar under the action of a ferment is transformed into carbonic acid gas and alcohol and which has been so brilliantly elucidated since by the researches of Pasteur; Berthelot combined the olefiant gas, bicarburretted hydrogen, one of the gases formed by the calcination of bituminous coal with water and reformed alcohol.

It has already been known for a long time that when with a body that absorbs water readily, like sulphuric acid, two equivalents of water are taken from alcohol, olefiant gas develops itself, when on the other side the sulphuric acid is hydrated.

$$C^4H^6O^2 + SO_3\,HO = SO_3,3HO + C^4H^4$$

Now, M. Berthelot did exactly the opposite:

Taking bicarburretted hydrogen in solution with sulphuric acid, he treated this mixture with water: the bicarburretted hydrogen uniting itself with two equivalents of water. Alcohol was found:

$$C^4H^4 \text{ plus } 2HO = C_4H_6O^2$$

This work became the subject of a report made by M. Thenard, two weeks after the memoir of Berthelot had been published to the Academy of Sciences. To say that M. Thenard, notwithstanding his great age, took this pains honored the then young chemist, for his researches.

In 1857, M. Berthelot, in connection with M. S. de Luca, and taking as a basis the former researches of M. Wertheim, succeeded in reforming the essence of garlic, and following this that of mustard with the aid of glycerine, iodide of phosphorus and sulphocyanhydric acid.

He treated first the glycerine with iodide of phosphorus and obtained the iodated propylen C^6H^5I; as the essence of garlic has for its composition $C^6H^5S^2$; it is easy to see by these formulas that in substituting the sulphur for the iodine in the iodated propylen, the essence of garlic is obtained, which treated afterwards with the sulphocyanhydric acid, produces the essence of mustard, $C^8H^5AZS^2$.

At last, the same gentleman, in concert with M. S. de Luca, by producing a reaction with sulphocyandydric acid on the iodated propylen, reproduced again the essence of mustard.

By their labors the two chemists came to the conclusion that the cruciferous plants which secrete these essences, contain neutral fatty matters which, like glycerine, have some action in the formation of their essences.

In the month of September following, M. Berthelot presented two memoirs: on certain saccharine matters and on a great number of synthetic formations of combinations of saccharine matters with acids.

In November of the same year he produced a new reproduction; with the aid of water and oxide of carbon, he formed the acid secreted by ants; he manufactured formic acid.

From the union of two equivalents of oxide of carbon and two equivalents of water, this acid is the result:

$$C_2O_3 \quad \text{plus} \quad {}_2HO - C_2H_2O_4$$

Oxide of Carbon. Water. Formic Acid.

Analysis has already shown that if formic acid is treated with sulphuric acid it leaves its water to the sulphuric acid and develops oxide of carbon. M. Berthelot went further, he joined synthesis to analysis. One month later this indefatigable worker succeeded by producing a reaction of glycerine on oxalic acid in producing one-third of formic acid from this last compound.

Glycerine does not take anything and does not cede anything. It acts by its own presence and resolves the oxalic acid into carbonic acid and formic acid.

$$C^4\,H^2\,O_8 = C^2\,O^4 \text{ plus } C^2\,H^2\,O^4$$

Oxalic Acid. Carbonic Acid. Formic Acid.

The necessary temperatures should never go beyond 100°, because, after the carbonic acid has developed and if the bulk of the compound attains 200°, the formic acid itself produces oxide of carbon and water.

These researches present at the same time a remarkable case of the formation of formic acid, and an elegant process to produce during the same operation in the laboratory, and only by varying the temperature, the oxide of carbon gas and carbonic acid gas.

Since that time new discoveries, new researches have opened the greatest field to the manufacturing chemist, and to all industries, and the devotion to science of such savants as Berthelot, Luca, Kolbe, Wertheim and so many others, adding the greatest modesty to an exemplary ardor in all their new researches, and giving the world the benefit of their labors should always be remembered with gratitude.

Plaster Makers at Loggerheads.

Five suits have been commenced in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, in which Messrs. Seabury and Johnson are the complainants and the Doty Plaster Company are the defendants. The complainants' bills recite that they have for several years manufactured and sold court plaster, mustard plaster and bunion plaster, put up in packages of peculiar shape and color of which they are the inventors, and that the defendants have wilfully copied these packages for the purpose of deceiving the trade into the belief that their goods were those of the complainants. They also aver that they are unable to estimate the amount of damage which has been done them by having their trade marks thus copied, but claim that they suffered at least $10,000 damage in each case, or $50,000 in all, for which they ask judgment, and also that the defendants be enjoined from further imitating their packages and labels. The answer denies that the defendants have in any way imitated the trademarks of the complainants, and asserts that the complainants have no trade mark property in their packages and labels inasmuch as similar designs were in use long before the complainants began the manufacture of their goods. They further aver that if they have been guilty of imitation it was done innocently, as they employed a designer to make designs for them and accepted his work without reference to its resemblance to anything in use by complainants. They also aver that their goods are superior to those manufactured by complainants, and they should on that account be very loth to run the risk of having them mistaken for those of complainants. Considerable space is devoted to the allegation that Seabury & Johnson have systematically evaded the payment of the internal revenue tax on their plasters which they designate as patent medicines. The answer concludes by asking that the bill be dismissed with costs.

DYE MARKET

TUESDAY EVENING, May 9, 1882.

IMPORTS AT NEW YORK

[Corrected up to Monday night.]

		For the Week.	Since Jan. 1
Acid Picric	lbs	4480	11730
Albumen	"	1102	70306
Aniline Colors	"	82000	378014
Annatto	"	6145	52794
" Seed	"	3631	154305
Cochineal	"	8750	312778
Cudbear	"	4731	101089
Cutch	"	.....	970074
Divi Divi	"	13677	575790
Fustic	tons	182	3308½
"	pcs	217	19379
Galls	lbs	11639	83665
Gambier	"	... ...	1068900
Garancine	"	.... .	262896
Indigo	"	17500	1219056
Logwood	tons	322	15782
"	pcs	.....	385
Madder	lbs	19720	347080
Potash Pruss	"	.....	78332
" Bich	"	.....	573007
Sumac	"	.....	2667120
Turmeric	"	10936	603517
EXTRACTS.			
Chestnut	lbs	.....	546102
Fustic	"	.....	31893
Indigo	"	47868	305012
Logwood	"	11200	164531
Sumac	"	68648	513951

Our prices are for large lots, except when otherwise specified, and buyers of small lots must expect to pay an advance.

The dye market the past week has been dull, but a slightly increased activity is noticed over the week previous. Probabilities point to a moderate business only from now to fall. Prices are generally firm at the low ranges ruling, but stocks are full. Sales are confined to lots for consumptive account only owing to the continued inactivity at the mills. The general supposition is that light colors will be principally in demand the coming season.

Indigo—Bengals are in the same condition as when we last wrote. Sales for the week amount to only a few cases, and the lack of consumption and heavy stocks create an easy feeling. Buyers and holders are far apart in their ideas, the former probably looking for still lower values. Nothing is doing in Guatemalas, and the low stock continues to be a drug. Holders are, however, not willing to grant concessions, and $1@1 25 is still the range. The soft kinds meet with a fair consumptive demand at unchanged figures.

Cutch has been manipulated up to 6⅝@6¾c, but with a stock of about 50,000 pkgs of prime—a consumption for a good full year—and an unusually light consuming demand, the high Calcutta cost and light shipments for the season go for little, and it looks as if sellers had the best of it. The sales for consumption the past week have been confined to a few hundred packages at the above range. Sales of about 3000 bags have been made for London account, but not for immediate shipment. About the last of the poor quality has been worked off.

Gambier sells to meet a consumptive demand only, but holders are very firm at 4⅜@4½c, sales of 350 bales ex-store having been made the past week at the latter figure and 100 bales at same price. The supply continues large but well controlled, and holders do not appear to be anxious sellers.

Cochineal, under the stimulus of low prices, has been quite active since our last, and some 150 bales low grades have sold. The range has not been advanced, as there is a large amount on the way. There is very little prime on the market for the moment, and really choice goods are held pretty firmly at about 35@38c. Poor qualities, however, can be bought from 28@34c. We quote: Honduras silver 28@34c. blacks 30@34c, Teneriffe silver 35¼@38½c and blacks do, Mexican 30@31c.

Dyewood—Logwood has been in somewhat less demand the past week and prices are easier. We get sales of about 400 tons. Fustic has been wanted quite largely. We hear of a sale of 400 tons Savanilla at $23 50, which exhausts the supply on spot. 100 tons Tampico also sold at a private price. Stock is now quite low. We quote barwood at $20 and camwood at $160.

Bichromate of potash is without change to report. The usual consumptive demand prevails with sales making at 15½@15¾c for American and 15¾@16c for Scotch.

Yellow prussiate of potash meets with only moderate attention at unchanged figures. 24@24½c continues to be the asking price for American and 24½@25c for Scotch. Red is quiet and unchanged.

Starch is only fairly wanted, sales of about 1000 barrels being reported at unchanged figures. Holders quote 3½@3¾c in barrels and 3⅞@4c for boxes. Potato is quiet and we hear of only small sales at 4½@5c.

Sicily sumac is dull, and, under the effect of light demand and heavy stocks, prices are easy and $72 50 will buy. We learn of no sales of importance. Virginia sells to meet a consumptive demand at $40@45.

Anilines are selling slowly for the moment, the outlet being principally for light shades. The business in America seems to be largely on the increase.

Blue Alleppy nutgalls are not wanted in a large way, sales being principally on retail account. We continue to quote 14½@15c, Chinese are still high, and 30c is demanded under the ruling scarcity.

Chipped and ground dyewoods sell in a fair way at unchanged figures. We renew our quotations of 1½@1¾c for Campeachy logwood and 2@2½c for Laguna. Fustic quotes at 1¾@2c for common and 2@2½c for Cuban.

Extracts continue to find a consumptive outlet, and are held fully up to our former figures. We name 8¼@8½c for Campeachy logwood and 12½@15c for fustic. Other Extracts are without change.

Tin crystals continue to be firmly held owing to the high price of tin, and 18½c is the lowest which will be accepted in a large way. 19@20c is the general asking price for small lots.

Acid Picric, best crystal	@		45
" Rosalic	@		
Albumen, prime egg	75	@	80
" imported blood	20	@	
" domestic "	18	@	
" No. 1½ " "		@	16
Aniline Oil, English	26	@	30
" " French	28	@	36
" " German	32	@	
" Salt, crystals	36	@	37½
" " German	55	@	
" " cake	26	@	28
Annatto	20	@	30
" seed	4	@	10
Archil Weed	7	@	9
Aurine	65	@	90
Barbary Root cut	5	@	5½
Bichromate of Potash, Scotch	15½@		15¾
" " " American	15½@		15¾
Carmine of Indigo	75	@	1 00
Cochineal, Honduras Silver	30	@	36
" " Black	30	@	35
" Teneriffe Silver	35¼@		38½
" " Black	35¼@		38½
" Mexican	32	@	33
" Ammoniac	2 25	@	2 50
Cudbear, French	12	@	14
" English	14	@	20
Cutch		@	6½
CHIPPED DYEWOODS, ETC.			
Divi Divi	70 00@		80 00
Barwood	₩ lb 2	@	2¼
Camwood	" 4½@		8½
Fustic, com	" 1¾@		2
" Cuba	" 2	@	2¼
Green Ebony	" 3½@		4

NOTICE!

Acid Magenta,

Patented Nov. 29th, 1881.

No. 250,247.

The Hon. Judge Blatchford, sitting as Circuit Judge of the U. S., having on the 11th day of March, 1882, rendered a decision sustaining the above patent, we, the owners thereof, hereby warn any and all persons manufacturing, selling, or using this product, without our license, that they will be prosecuted.

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—OF—
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TAYLOR & BARKER,
Manufacturing Chemists, LOWELL, MASS.

Hypernic Wood	"	3½	@	4
Logwood, Campeachy	"	1½	@	1⅝
" Laguna	"	2	@	2¼
Niewood	"		@	2¼
Peachwood	"		@	3
Quercitron	"		@	1½
Redwood	"		@	2¼
Red Sanders	"		@	3
Extracts.				
Archil		14	@	16
" Concentrated		20	@	25
Logwood, solid		8¼	@	8¾
" liquid 51 deg		6½	@	7⅛
" 42 deg		5¾	@	6¼
Safflower		4 00	@ 4	50
Sumac, English		5½	@	8½
" French		5½	@	8
Persian Berries, French		28	@	
Sapan, French		25	@	
Barbary, French		30	@	32½
Chestnut		6	@	7⅛
Fustic, in bulk		12½	@	15
" liquid 51 deg		11	@	13
Indigo Extract		10	@	16
Quercitron, French		15	@	18
" American		7	@	8
Madder			@	50
Tamarack			@	8
Fuller's Earth, lump		1	@	1¼
" powdered			@	2⅜
Flavine		23	@	28
Fustic		23 50	@28	00
Gambier		4½	@	4½
Garancine		7	@	14
Indigo, Bengal, low grade		1 10	@ 1	20
" " medium		1 20	@ 1	35
" " high grade		1 45	@ 1	65
" Caracas			@	
" Guatemala		1 00	@ 1	25
" Manila		60	@	80
" Madras		60	@	72½
Kurpahs		1 05	@ 1	20
Indigotine, English		4 00	@ 4	50
" French		6 00	@ 7	00
Lac Dye		10	@	15
Logwood		18 00	@28	00
Madder, Dutch		7½	@	9½
" French		3½	@	5
Myrabolanes			@	
Muriate of Tin		6	@	9
Nitrate of Iron, commercial		2½	@	3
" " " true		5	@	7
Nutgalls, Blue Aleppy		14½	@	15
" Chinese		28	@	30
Oxymuriate of Antimony		6	@	7
Persian Berries		14	@	15
Prussiate of Potash, Am. yellow		24	@	24½
" " " " red		53½	@	54
" " " Scotch yel'w		24½	@	25
" " " " red		53½	@	55
Safflower			@	28
Sago Flour		3¾	@	4
Salts of Tartar		6½	@	7
Sumac, Sicily prime		75 00	@	
" " low grades			@	
" Virginia		40	@	45
Starch, Corn		3½	@	3¾
" Potato			@	5
" Wheat			@	
Stannate of Soda, single		9	@	10
" " double		14	@	16
Tin Crystals		18½	@	20
Turmeric, root		3½	@	5
" powdered		5½	@	7
Ultramarine, Imported		20	@	30
" American		12	@	26
Vanadiate, Ammonium		50	@	50
Woad English		9	@	10

Improved Formula for Artificial Alizarine.

A new patent for the production of artificial indigo has been obtained in Germany for an improved formula, as follows:

Certain secondary products between orthonitrophenylpropiolic acid and indigo may be employed for the production of the latter or similar dyestuffs.

By the reduction of the hydro-sulphate of ammonium, the ether of the orthonitrophenylpropiolic acid is changed into indogenic acid ether.

$$C_2H_4—NO_2—COO—C_2H_5 \text{ plus } 4H—C_8H_6.NO—COO.C_2H_5 \text{ plus } H_2O.$$

This body crystalizes in colorless prisms of the fusing point 120 to 121 deg.

By the operation of concentrated sulphuric acid, without increase of temperature, upon orthonitrophenylpropiolic acid ether arises the isomere isatogenic acid ether, yellow needles of fusing point 115 deg. By acid reducing agents, it is converted into indogenic acid ether. From saponification of the latter with concentrated caustic alkalies, arises indogenic acid, fusing point 122 to 123 deg. From this forms indogen, by separation of carbonic acid, by careful melting or boiling of the solution,

$$C_8H_6.NO—COOH—C_8H_7NO \text{ plus } CO_2.$$

Its solution in potash gives indoxylsulphate of potash, when treated with pyrosulphate of potash.

The indogenic acid ether, the indogenic acid, and the indogen, by operation of diluted acids and alkalies, under co-operation of the atmospheric oxygen or other oxydizing agent, such as chlorides of iron or copper, give indigo blue.

$$2(C_8H_6NO—COOH) \text{ plus } O_2 = C^{16}H^{10}N^2O_2 \text{ plus } 2H_2O \text{ plus } CO_2.$$

In presence of concentrated sulphuric acid arise the sulpho acids of the latter. Upon addition of isantine to the indogen solution indirubine, isomere to the indigo blue parts:

$$C_8H_7NO \text{ plus } C_8H_5NO_2 = C_{16}H_{10}N_2O_2 \text{ plus } H_2O.$$

Upon addition of isotine to the indogenic acid solution, the same dyestuff separates, while parting with carbonic acid.

New Dyestuffs.

Maurice Prudhomme, in Muehlhouse, has obtained a German patent for the production of dyestuffs. From anthradienon, alizarine, anthrapurpurine, flavopurpurine and ceruleine are produced nitro-substitution products, which, upon heating with sulphuric acid, exchange the NO_2 group for the SO_3H group. These sulpho-acids, whose salts, as well as the hydroxyl-substitution stuffs, obtained by the wetting of the sulpho-acids by hydrate of alkali, are the patented dyestuffs. For the production of the alizarine sulpho-acid, 240 g alizarine are dissolved in 3 to 6 kg. sulphuric acid, of 66 deg. B., and this solution is added to a mixture of 1 to 2 kg. sulphuric acid, of 66 deg. B., and 120 g. nitric acid of 36 deg. B. It is heated to 120 deg. to 170 deg., and precipitated with water.

Lembach & Schleicher, aniline dye works, Biebrich on the Rhine, method for producing dyestuffs by the operation of chloride of nitro-benzyl, especially bromide of nitro-benzyl, upon secondary and tertiary amines or phenols. By these reactions, by which oxydizing metal salts must be present, blue, green, violet and red dyestuffs arise. One molecule of fluid chloride of nitro-benzyl produced by nitrating chloride of benzyl, and one molecule diphenylamine are as nearly as possible heated with one molecule of chloride of iron, at 150 deg. or 160 deg., until the at first green and then blue, melting, solidifies to a vitreous mass of a copper luster. This is lixiviated with hot water and cold alcohol to remove the chloride of iron, resinous.

One Year of History.

On the 7th day of February, 1881, the agreement to drill the Richburg well was made. Soon after the drill was started, and the well progressed without serious accident until it was finished, and shot, April 27, 1881.

From that small and much-abused well, says the *Echo*, has sprung the Allegany oil field. A year ago there were 7 producing wells in the county; 6 of these were in Alma and 1 in Bolivar. Two more were drilled through the sand, but were not producing. Against this showing 17 to 20 dry holes were developed. The production of the field was 60 barrels a day. The known field then comprised a few lots in Alma about the Triangle wells and some about the Duke & Norton, and possibly one or two in Bolivar. Since April, 1881, more than 1,200 wells was finished, and the present production of the field is upwards of 22,000 barrels a day. The field has expanded in all directions. Villages have been built up where none existed. Railroad construction became popular. Three railways penetrate the field, Richburg last year a village of 200 inhabitants, now surpasses in population any town in the county, and in volume of commerce any three. Besides it surrendered enough of its new population to build Bolivar, Allentown and Little Genesee.

Chemical Test of Carmine Adulterations.

[*By J. De Groot, Rotterdam.*]

To recognize carmine, add to 1 volume of the fluid to be tested, 1 volume of chloroform and 3 volumes of absolute alcohol, and shake. To the mixture is next added, without shaking, 2 volumes of distilled water whereby the carmine separates almost entirely upon the line of the two formed layers. By a fuchsine solution of equal strength, the dyestuff passes entirely into the chloroform layer.

Also different other dyestuffs separate by this process upon the line of the two layers while only by few the pigment enters completely into the chloroform layer. The most common dyestuffs behave in the following manner:

Elder Berries.—The dyestuff for the greater part remains dissolved, with a rose red color in the uppermost layer; the chloroform layer is a little yellow. An addition of ammonia colors both layers green.

Campeache-wood Extract.—Violet separation; the upper layer colored. After addition of ammonia, the upper layer is red, the lowest violet.

Red Roses.—Dyestuff yellow-red, and completely separated. Dyestuff separates blue violet.

Ratanharoot Extract.—Very small brown separation.

Red Currants.—Dyestuff separates almost entirely rose red.

Cochineal.—Violet ring; dyestuff separates partly.

Red Wine.—Rose red ring; after addition of ammonia, the upper layer dirty yellow.

Raspberry.—Rose red ring, after adding ammonia.

Madder Root.—Red separation; the chloroform layer is dyed yellow.

Alkanet Root.—The dyestuff passes into the chloroform layer, and is dyed blue by ammonia.

Sandalwood.—The dyestuff passes yellowish red into the chloroform layer. If ammonia is added it discolors in the upper layer, while the chloroform is entirely colorless.

Melting Points of Petroleum Ointments.

A series of interesting investigations into the characteristics of petroleum ointments has been reported by Mr. S. A. D. Sheppard in *New Remedies*, from which we condence the following:

There has been a desire for some time past, especially among physicians, for a petroleum ointment that shall have a higher melting point than most of those now in the market.

It has already been intimated that petroleum ointment will have a place in the coming pharmacopœia, and the only question which still appeared to be open was the melting point. Statements had been made to the effect that an ointment of high melting point could not be made without the admixture of foreign substances, and, in general, the knowledge of the preparation and properties of these products was so fragmentary that it was deemed advantageous to determine, by personal observation, the following points:

1st. Can petrolatum be made by filtration of any desired melting point between 95 deg. F. and 120 deg. F.?

2d. If such be the case, is the process so practical and the supply of crude material from which it may be made so abundant that, if the article should be directed to have a melting point not exceeding 120 deg. F., pharmacists can readily obtain it?

With this interest in view, the writer left Boston at 3 P.M., March 14th, and arrived in Corry, Penn., the next day at noon. An invitation had been received some months before from Messrs. Clark & Warren, oil refiners of Corry, to visit the oil country, and have carried on by them any experiments on this subject, in any way desired, at their works, where all the facilities for such experiments were ready at hand or could be easily furnished at short notice.

Mr. R. C. Clark, the senior partner of the firm, met me at the depot, and during the seven days spent in Corry and vicinity, he devoted his entire time to me, himself performing nearly all the experiments, and giving his constant personal attention to all of them, sometimes till late into the night, in order that I might see the work done in the most satisfactory manner.

He gave me in every possible way all the facilities needed in the investigations, and materially assisted me, a stranger in the oil region, to obtain information on any and all points that happened to arise, and I embrace this public opportunity to thank him, especially for his courtesy, and also to thank his partner, as well as many other gentlemen whom I met, all of whom, without exception, cheerfully and courteously gave me information with regard to various points connected with the subject.

Wednesday afternoon was occupied in thoroughly discussing the subject with Mr. Clark and others, and in making a careful inspection of the oil refinery works of Messrs. Clark & Warren, in order to familiarize myself with the proposed materials, implements, and processes. Having had previous knowledge of the nature of what is known as B. S. oil, my plan as laid out Wednesday evening was about as follows:

To distill and filter such B. S. oil as I could dip out of the bottom of Clark & Warren's crude oil six thousand barrel tank. To go over to Warren, some twenty-five miles distant, to get a supply of B. S. oil from the United Pipe Lines that had been standing several years, and to distill and filter this sample. To go over to Bradford, the great centre of the present oil producing district, and examine personally the oil wells, talk with oil men at the wells and in Bradford, and to obtain specimens of the heavy, crude, amorphous paraffine that sticks to the sucker-rods and clogs the pipes at the wells. Lastly, to experiment in any way that seemed best on my return to Corry.

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This plan was carried out nearly as stated. The agents of the United pipe lines in Warren were very courteous, and readily granted the request to take a half barrel of B. S. oil from their large wooden tank, saying that there was some four feet of the "stuff" in the tank, and if any plan could be devised to create a demand for it, all the oil men in this section would be pleased, as it is a nuisance everywhere, and the bulk of it is increasing every year in every tank. All the persons with whom I talked told the same story. The article is a nuisance; the bane of the oil men. This half-barrel sample was expressed to Corry, and time being limited, we went direct from Warren to Bradford. Here as much time as was necessary was occupied in going around to the oil wells, in getting samples, and in consultation with oil men as to the quantity and quality of the B. S. oil and the sucker-rod production, or "rod wax," which articles seem to me to be both simply crude amorphous paraffine, differing in density and in the admixture of lighter products.

The "rod wax," which the oil producers simply designate as "paraffine," seems to be found in both "pumping wells" and "flowing wells"; but is not often found at a depth much lower than two hundred and fifty feet below the surface. To clear the pipes of the "pumping wells," it is necessary to draw the "sucker rods" and use a jet of steam. In the "flowing wells," when the "rod wax" has accumulated sufficiently to stop the flow, the pressure of the gas below will, after a time, force the accumulation out into the flowing tank—in other words, the well "cleans itself." This happens every few days or weeks or as often as may be. The "rod wax" from the "flowing wells" is hence found at the bottoms of the "flowing tanks;" that from the "pumping wells" on or under the derrick floors, or wherever it may have been thrown to get it out of the way.

The amount of sediment B. S. oil now known to be on hand is probably not less than three hundred thousand barrels. An estimate made by reliable parties of the amount of "rod wax" that could be obtained at a fair price was from five to ten thousand barrels a year, the most of which is now thrown away.

Having obtained material with which to work, experiments were commenced at the refinery in Corry. Mr. Clark had had made a small sand pump, holding about two gallons, with a long rope attached. This could be used to get oil from the bottoms of the tanks.

He had also arranged a small still of about fifteen gallons' capacity, a cheese-box still, some twenty inches in diameter and about fifteen inches high, with iron piping seven-eights of an inch in diameter, to serve as inlet and outlet tubes, the vapor of the lighter products being carried through the wall to the outside of the building through a similar iron tubing, and thence through some thirty or more feet of iron tubing as a condenser. The temperature of the atmosphere being somewhat below freezing, this made a pretty fair condenser, cold water being poured on occasionally. A small pipe was arranged to conduct a jet of steam to the bottom of the inside of the still. The still was incased in brickwork; the heat applied was that obtained from an ordinary wood fire, great care being used not to allow the heat to get too strong.

With the sand pump some seven gallons of the sediment were drawn from the bottom of Clark and Warren's crude oil tank with which to charge the still. This oil was not a good specimen of B. S. oil because it had been standing only about one month, and was not so thick as could have been desired. Very shortly after the heat was applied to the still, benzine commenced to run. As the distillate came over its gravity was tested every few minutes. The first run stood at about 70 deg. Beaume; it very soon came down to 65 deg. and to 60 deg. Beaume. I was told that I could not judge fairly of the quantity and gravity of the light products, owing to the smallness of the quantity and the character of the stock used; but I was not so much interested in the distillate as in the residuum. When the distillate stood at about 50 degrees B., a small jet of steam was turned on, the force being afterwards increased somewhat. The use of steam serves to help drive off the lighter products more completely and at a lower temperature. At 40 deg. B wax was struck and the distillation was stopped by removing the heat from the still. To "strike wax" is a term used to denote that point in the process of distillation at which the distillate shows the presence of paraffine wax, by the latter congealing on the cool edges of the condensing tubes or otherwise. The still was allowed to stand undisturbed until it was presumed that its contents were sufficiently cooled not to take fire on exposure to the air, yet not long enough to get cold. Mr Clark stated that there would have been great danger of fire had the residuum been drawn off at once, when the heat was removed, as the temperature was probably from 500 deg. to 600 deg. F., or higher. The residuum was then drawn off slowly into an open pan. Its temperature was 320 deg. F.; quantity about two and a half gallons. An ordinary heavy tin cone-bottom percolator, with a stop-cock, had been arranged in a box closed on three sides one of the three sides being arranged as a door. The percolator was eleven inches in diameter, and its perpendicular sides were twenty-two inches in height. A perforated metal diaphragm three inches in diameter was placed over the outlet tube; this diaphragm was covered with a piece of unbleached cotton, over which was placed some ordinary cotton batting. Thus prepared, the percolator was ready to receive the animal charcoal and the residuum.

Coarse animal charcoal had been heated to a red heat for about one-half hour to free it from bone ordor. This charcoal was now only quite warm, so cool that it could be easily handled with the bare hands. The warm charcoal was packed firmly in the percolator to the depth of six inches, and the hot residuum, having stood now in the air about a half hour was poured on. The open side of the box in which the percolator was arranged, was so placed as to receive a current of hot air, and thus the temperature of the air in the box was kept constantly at from 180 deg. to 200 deg. F.

The first run from the percolator was quite light-colored.

It soon commenced to grow darker n color, and by the time a half gallon had passed, it was evident that a second filtration would be necessary. The product was very sweet and free from odor, but was not so heavy as desired (having a melting point of 100° F.), and it was decided not to spend any more time on it, but to get another lot of ten gallons of oil from the bottom of the tank and distil and proceed with the distillation until the distillate should have a gravity of but 37° B. This was at once done; the temperature of the residuum when running from the still was 380° F., and, when cooled, it had a melting point of 102° F., and the melting point of the filtered product was the same. Experiments were made to test the melting points at various stages in the process of filtration, but, in the quantity that we were handling, there was comparatively little difference. though the general rule of oil men that "repeated filtrations lessen the cold test" proved true. In other words, the more filtering the higher the melting point. Two lots of ten gallons each of the B. S. oil from Warren were distilled and filtered. The gravity of this oil was 36° Baume. The distillation of the first lot was carried on until the distillate had a gravity of 40 deg B. The temperature of the residuum, when running from the still, was 360 deg F., and the filtered product had a melting point of 100° F. The distillation of the second lot was carried on until the distillate had a gravity of 34 deg B. The temperature of the residuum, when running from the still, was 380 deg F., and the melting point of the filtered product was 110 deg F. One lot of three gallons of crude paraffine that causes the clogging of the wells, "rod wax," was distilled and filtered. The residuum from it was about 80 per cent of the amount used. The temperature, when running from the still, was 400° F, and the melting point of the filtered product was 138 deg F. A lot, consisting of a mixture of two gallons of the sediment from Clark & Warren's tank and one gallon of rod wax was distilled and filtered. The temperature of the residuum, when running from the still, was 405 deg F and the melting point of the finished product was 134 deg F.

One lot, consisting of a mixture of two gallons of the sediment from Clark & Warren's tank and one-half pound of commercial paraffine wax was distilled and filtered. The temperature of the residuum, when running from the still, was 380 deg F, and the melting point of the filtered product was 110° F.

The object of this experiment was to have a sample known to contain crystalline paraffine wax, and by future examination to judge of the homogeneous character of a preparation when the admixture was made previous to distillation. There is so much cracking or splitting up in these paraffines that it is not always easy to say what may occur till an experiment has been made.

A quantity of very dirty rod wax had been brought from one of the wells in Bradford. It was the worst specimen that we could find. This was placed in an open pan in a very warm place, allowed to stand thirty-six hours, strained through cotton and filtered through animal charcoal. The melting point of the finished product was 140 deg F; color and odor very good, and by repeated filtrations it was made nearly white.

An experiment was made by filtering a small lot of very nice inodorous petrolatum through ordinary animal charcoal. The filtrate was quite offensive in odor, especially when warmed.

A similar experiment was tried with ground, unburned bones, and gave a product that, when hot, was simply disgusting in its odor, as of course I expected it would be.

Complaints have frequently been made by dermatologists that the petroleum ointments of the markets are sometimes irritant in their action. This can probably be explained by the fact that sufficient care is not always used to have the animal charcoal, which is used for filters, properly purified. It can be purified by heating it to five to seven hundred degrees F for say half an hour, the heating being done a comparatively short time before using the charcoal. If the charcoal be not freed from impurities, the petroleum product, when filtering through it. will be likely to absorb the condensed noxious gases, and thus may become, not only offensive but an irritant instead of an emollient application.

A specimen of what is known as "tar" was obtained from the oil works of Messrs: Downer & Co., at Corry. It is the residuum left in the petroleum still when the distillation has been carried to 23 deg to 18 deg Baume. From this "tar," by destructive distillation, paraffine oils and wax are obtained, coke being left in the still. By congelation and pressure the paraffine wax is separated from the oils. No experiments were made with this "tar," as it did not seem to have a bearing on the subject in hand.

The writer has now on hand specimens of all the crude materials used in the foregoing experiments, and also of the products obtained therefrom.

Of one fact the writer was thoroughly convinced, as he watched the slow, tedious processes of filtration through animal charcoal. It was that in the future pharmacists will probably use, for some purposes, a petroleum ointment that is not so thoroughly decolorized as the nice articles now found in our markets.

The process of filtration is is the expensive part of the manufacture of this article. A general estimate that would be fair would probably be that from three hundred parts of residuum, but one hundred parts of the nice light straw-colored goods can be obtained ; it being necessary to use so much charcoal that the two hundred parts are absorbed by it, for the charcoal absorbs about one-half its weight of the residuum. If an article not quite so nearly decolorized could be used it could be furnished by the manufacturers at a much lower price than they are now obliged to ask for it, and the question now arises, Is the very light-colored product really any better than one slightly colored, yet equally free from odor?

The writer does not feel competent to answer, but he thinks that it is a question worthy of consideration, for it seems probable that if a somewhat darker-colored product equally free from odor, should be found equally good as a base for ointments, it could be furnished at a low price, say eight to ten cents a pound less than is now paid for good lard. The residuum can be deodorized without the use of animal charcoal, and the opinion was freely expressed by intelligent persons familiar with the subject that the residuum deodorized, not filtered, is a good dressing for wounds.

Leaving Corry at noon, March 22d, I went to Binghamton, N. Y., and the next morning had a very pleasant and instructive visit of a couple of hours at the Binghamton oil refinery. Mr. Edward E. Kattell; one of the proprietors, courteously showed me the whole process of the manufacture of petrolina, the petroleum ointment put on the market by them. They do not use the residuum from the still in making petrolina, preferring to make it by deodorizing a mixture of "rod wax" and some lighter product in proper proportions, and filtering the deodorized mixture through animal charcoal. The lighter product used is either crude petroleum oil or some one of the paraffine series of oils that may be somewhat unsalable.

Mr. Kattell thinks that the supply of rod wax is limited, but that should it become scarce, they would make the goods from heavy B. S. oil, by distilling it and then deodorizing and filtering the residuum, whereby they can get an ointment that shall have a melting point of 115 deg F.

Mr. Kattell does not think that an ointment of a higher melting point than 115 deg F can be made without the use of rod wax, but a comparatively small quantity of rod wax would be sufficient to stiffen the 115 deg F goods made from "tank bottoms" B. S. oil, so that they would have a melting point of 120 deg to 125 deg F, and there is no probability that the supply of rod wax will entirely cease.

The conclusions arrived at may be summed up as follows:

Although to term paraffine may be and is properly applied chemically to any one of the long series of hydro-carbons, commencing with marsh gas and running up through the benzines, the illuminating oils and the lubricating oils to paraffine wax, the usage of trade really confines the term paraffine to those of the series that are solid or semi-solid at ordinary temperature. It is in the latter sense that the term will be used in the following remarks.

Petroleum, as it comes from the earth, may be said to be capable of division into three parts by distillation, viz., into what may practically be termed two series of oils: the benzine oils and the paraffine oils and paraffine wax.

The division between the two series of oils may be said to occur in the process of distillation when very carefully conducted, when the gravity of the distillate has been reduced to about 42 deg. to 41 deg. Baume.

The benzine oils are colorless or white oils and have a peculiar benzine odor. They are also said to have a definite boiling point.

The paraffine oils are yellow or straw-colored oils, and have a greasy or waxy odor.

The oils in the paraffine series are very easily split up into other and lighter products of the same series by the skilful application of heat.

The article desired as a base for ointments by physicians and pharmacists is really amorphous paraffine mixed with a certain amount of one or more of the above mentioned series of paraffine oils, but entirely free from admixture with any of the benzine series or the crystalline paraffine wax.

The benzine oils, if present, give an objectionable odor, and the crystalline paraffine wax, if present, will in time, especially if the article be exposed to a low temperature, render it granular and cause it to separate, thus losing that homogeneous character so desirable in an ointment.

The question now is how to obtain this desired article. From all crude petroleum oils paraffine settles to a greater or less degree, so that if a tank containg two hundred and fifty barrels has been used at a well for three or four years, it may be expected to contain at the bottom of the tank a deposit, ranging in depth from four to eight inches, of a mixture containing a large proportion of paraffine. This paraffine is always in an amorphous condition, the crytalline character being found only in those products that have been subjected to the process of distillation.

Observations show that this amorphous paraffine and the harder varieties that clog the pipes may be easily obtained in quantities sufficient to all the demands of medicine and pharmacy.

Boycotting the Standard.

An anti-monopoly meeting of workingmen was held in South Brooklyn on Saturday evening last, Mr. George Shephard addressed the meeting, and as will be seen by the following report of his speech, proposed that the workingmen should fight the monopolists by "boycotting" grocers who sold oil made by any Standard refinery. After recounting some of the acts of the Standard at the West, the speaker said:

Do you know what this company has done along the water front and the canals of this city Dozens of little refineries have been closed up—they have been crushed by this monopoly lowering the price of oil until competitors have been driven out of the business. That thing has been going on until seventy-five refineries have been closed in this State outside of Brooklyn. We are going to fight this thing out in Brooklyn if it takes all Summer. [Applause.] What have they done in Brooklyn, and in what manner have they done it? There was George Sumner had a refinery at the foot this street. They undersold and crushed him out. Then Bunce & Eastman were the next victims, and $4,000 a year is being paid to let that refinery stand idle. So with the Atlantic refinery, it has been destroyed in the same manner, and some four or five in the Eastern District. What are they doing today? They tried to prevent this meeting from taking place by sending over about seventy of their men from New York to spread a report that it was to be a gathering of socialists. It is not, it is a meeting of workingmen for workingmen. Let me call your attention to another fact. You all know that big gasworks in Smith street, the Citizen's, I think it is called. They have captured that, and where a only a short time since one hundred men were employed there is now only a watchman and a dog to take care of the premises. How long shall this work go on? Let us see what they are doing for these poor men, the peddlers. The Standard Oil Company has now about sixteen two-horse trucks going about with Iron tanks, and those poor men who have been in the business for sixteen or eighteen years are deprived of their means of earning a livelihood. Now, are those men to be driven out of Brooklyn because the Standard Oil Company says so? I guess not. I have been told that I might just as well buck against a stone fence as buck against the Standard Oil Company. When I asked why so? I was told "Because you ain't got any money." If I have not got any money I have got a lot of tickets here that will do the work. On this ticket there is printed this pledge: "We pledge our word of honor that we will not use any oil unless manufactured by the independent companies." Now that is for the pipe line that has been fighting the Standard Oil Company for the last twelve years [applause], and this is now the battle ground. We are not asking you to vote the Democratic or Republican ticket, but we do beg every man here to-night to take one or two of these tickets. Get your grocer and other men you deal with to take these tickets, and let all workingmen combine for their own protection. If this company succeeds in cornering the Tide Water pipe line, then they will have control o the whole trade; they will have got the United States in their pockets. They already contro New Mexico, England, Ireland, Austria, Russia and Prussia and South America. We are making a stand here, and we appeal to you to help us get these tickets signed. The Standard Oil Company has said that to kill opposition, they will give oil away. Let them do it, and then we send a lot of women and boys down with pails, and when they are tired we will turn round and sell what they have given us. [Applause.] What is to be the result of this monopoly? It will keep on crowding the people until they wake up, and then there will be one of the most terrible revolutions the world has ever seen.

Statistical Position of Shellac in London.

Messrs. Richard Baker & Co, of London, send us the following particulars of the landings, deliveries, and stocks of shellac and button lac in London from January 1st to March 31st for the years named:

Year.	Landed. Chests.	Delivered. Chests.	Stocks. Chests.
ORANGE.			
1878	9,152	4,638	27,781
1879	2,102	3,767	26,348
1880	3,605	1,673	22,449
1881	2,038	3,083	15,309
1882	3,083	4,472	14,822
GARNET.			
1878	890	1,857	11,325
1879	1,298	1,929	10,342
1880	2,850	2,047	12,966
1881	2,660	2,581	11,754
1882	912	2,034	9,685
BUTTON.			
1878	1,047	1,547	3,613
1879	1,321	1,509	4,179
1880	1,264	691	2,569
1881	1,926	1,535	3,601
1882	1,405	1,901	5,020
TOTAL—ALL KINDS.			
1878	11,089	8,042	42,719
1879	4,721	7,205	40,869
1880	7,719	4,411	37,984
1881	6,624	7,199	30,664
1882	5,400	8,407	29,527

Kowrie Gum in London.

We are indebted to Messrs. Richard Baker & Co., of London, for the following interesting information regarding Kowrie gum:

Our advices from Auckland under the date 27th February, states that prices had declined to £36 per ton for good ordinary, £32@34 for inferior, and £46@47 for East Coast, the tone of the market was generally easier; the "Eyvor" sailed for New York on the 9th February with 353 tons, and would be followed by the "Gwendoline" with about a similar quantity. By telegraph dated 4th April, we learn that the price of good ordinary had advanced to £38. The sailings to England during March were under 300 tons, the sailings to America during March were also under 300 tons.

The statistical position in London is returned as follows:

From 1st January to 31st March.

	Landed. Tons.	Delivered. Tons.	Stocks. Tons.
1878	443	504	933
1879	626	617	819
1880	361	299	476
1881	780	528	953
1882	154	685	604

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IMPORTATIONS FOR THE WEEK.

IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.

ACID—75 cks, 98364 lbs, Chas Pfizer & Co, per Frey, Leghorn.
47 cks, 45427 lbs, Chas Pfizer & Co, per Freja, Havre.
BENZOIC—1 cs, Lazelle, Marsh & G, per Galatia, London.
CARB—10 cs, 500 lbs, Schering & Glatz, per Frisia, Hamburg.
5 bbls, 10 cs, J P Barnet, per Britannic, Liverpool.
MAGENTA—4 cs, 10006 lbs, Read Holliday & Sons, per Arizona, Liverpool.
OXALIC—65 cks, 39760 lbs, Peters & Tiemann, per E Monarch, London.
PYRO—4 cs, 18 lbs, Schering & Glatz, per Wieland, Hamburg.
ROSOLIC—12 bbls, J P Barnet, per Britannic, Liverpool.
SAL—2 cs, 200 lbs, Schering & Glatz, per Wieland, Hamburg.
SULPH—25 cs, 5000 lbs, Gans Bros, per Freja, Havre.
ALOES—18 cs, 1845 lbs, C C Abel & Co, per Caracas, Curacao.
113 cs, 8275 lbs, Foulke & Co, per P Monarch, London.
10 cs, 695 lbs, Geo G Cowl, per P Monarch, London.
AMMONIA MURI—38 cks, 33461 lbs, C de P Field, per New York City, Bristol.
SAL—10 cks, 12318, C de P Field, per New York City, Bristol.
ANILINE COLORS—6 cs, 450 lbs, W J Matheson & Co, per Suevia, Hamburg.
10 cs, 700 lbs, W J Matheson & Co, per Frisia, Hamburg.
5 pkgs, 500 lbs, J B Wade, per Canada, Havre.
1 cs, 50 lbs, W Pickhardt & K, per Rotterdam, Rotterdam.
1 cs, 50 lbs, F Bredt & Co, per Habsburg, Bremen.
6 cs, 600 lbs, A Klipstein, per Belgenland, Antwerp.
1 ck, 260 lbs, E Schlbach & Co, per Belgenland, Antwerp.
5 cs, 460 lbs, A Klipstein, per Habsburg, Bremen.
2 cs, 200 lbs, Banning, Bissell & Co, per Habsburg, Bremen.
1 cs, 170 lbs, Fischer & Keller, per Habsburg, Bremen.
1 cs, 50 lbs, Read Holliday & Sons, per Arizona, Liverpool.
3 cks, 280 lbs, John Campbell, per Arizona, Liverpool.
CRUDE—1 cs, 422 lbs, John Campbell, per Arizona, Liverpool.
OIL—3 dms, 2200 lbs, H A Gould, per Fr Wilhelm, Bremen.
2 bskts, Widmeyer & B, per Belgenland, Antwerp.
SALTS—5 cks, W Pickhardt & K, per Rotterdam, Rotterdam.
ANNATTO—15 cks, 6145 lbs, L E Ransom, per Galatia, London.
SEED—2 bbls, 280 lbs, Leycraft & Co, per Andes, Kingston.
5 bbls, Darrell & Co, per Andes, Kingston.
10 bbls, G De Cordova, per Belize, Kingston.
ARGOLS—40 cks, Chas Pfizer & Co, per Gallia, Liverpool.
80 cks, 78344 lbs, Loeb Bros, per Britannic, Liverpool.
72 cks, 67933 lbs, Loeb Bros, per City of Paris, London.
19 cks, 21105 lbs, Loeb Bros, per Suevia, Hamburg.
31 bgs, R D Jackson, per Protector, Marseilles.
9 cks, 11207 lbs, New York Tartar Co, per Italia, Leghorn.
122 cks, 92769 lbs, Chas Pfizer & Co, per V Florio, Marseilles.
ARROWROOT—6 cs, 1 bbl, W S Murrain, per Muriel, St Kitts.
600 tins, 16265 lbs, H Trowbridge & Sons, per America, Barbadoes.
11 bbls, Middleton & Co, per Orinoco, Hamilton.
ASSAFOETIDA—31 cs, R Hiller's Son & Co, per Baltic, Liverpool.
10 cs, 2542 lbs, Reed & Co, per Galatia, London.
4 cs, 1025 lbs, Tyler & Finch, per Galatia, London.
10 cs, 2294 lbs, R Hillier's Son & Co, per Galatia, London.
BALSAM COP—17 cs, 1373 lbs, D A De Lima & Co, per Caracas, Curacao.
BARWOOD—234 tons, Yates & Porterfield, per Cardenas, Gaboon.
BARK—3 bales, 165 lbs, Goodwin & Sturridge, per Arden, Kingston.
87 bales, 10875 lbs, D DeCastro & Co, per Acapulco, Aspinwall.
BEANS VANILLA—1 cs, L Bernard, per Wieland, Hamburg.
6 cs, C Medinal, per Muriel, St Pierre.
25 cs, 3191 lbs, R & C Degener, per City of Puebla, Vera Cruz.
4 cs, 512 lbs, L Brandeis & Co, per City of Puebla, Vera Cruz.
8 cs, 1074 lbs, P Harmony, N & Co, per City of Puebla, Vera Cruz.
6 cs, 667 lbs, Thebaud Bros, per City of Puebla, Progresso.
BERRIES YELLOW—43 bgs, 10131 lbs, Cummins & Co, per Italia, Marseilles.
BIRD LIME—1 ck, 115 lbs, F E McAlister, per Mosel, Bremen.
BISMUTH—2 pkgs, 556 lbs, Chas T White Co, per City of Paris, Liverpool.
BLEACH—100 cks, Jas Lee & Co, per Katie, Newcastle.
BLUE MILORI—1 cs, 220 lbs, A Keppelmann, per Canada, Havre.
BRONZE POWDER—2 cs, F Beck & Co, per Mosel, Bremen.
1 cs, A B Ansbacher, per Mosel, Bremen.
8 cs, E Ehrmann, per Mosel Bremen.
1 cs, Sondheim, Alsberg & Co, per Mosel, Bremen.
6 cs, J Marsching & Co, per Mosel, Bremen.
8 cs, Fuchs & Lang, per Mosel, Bremen.
BUCHU—6 bales, 2412 lbs, W E Ebbitt, per Galatia, London.
BUTTER COLOR—5 cs, Hoge, Bloom & Co, per Thingvalla, Copenhagen.
BUTTONLAC—100 cs, J R Townsend & Co, per Mosel, Southampton.
CAMWOOD—13 tons, Yates & Porterfield, per Cardenas, Gaboon.
CARBOLIC SOAP—2 cs, J P Barnet, per Britannic, Liverpool.
CASTOR SEED—2 cs, W S Murrain, per Muriel, St Kitts.
CHALK—1000 tons, A S Whiton, per McDougall, London.
10 cks, 2240 lbs, W E Ebbitt, per Galatia, London.
3 cks, 1792 lbs, Tyler & Finch, per Galatia, London.
PRECIP—15 cks, 4942 lbs, W H Schieffelin & Co, per Gallia, Liverpool.
CHAMOIS—1 cs, Lasker & Bernstein, per Baltic, Liverpool.
3 cs, Rose, McAlpin & Co, per Arizona, Liverpool.
CHAMOMILES—4 bales, 200 lbs, J Domergue & Co, per Wieland, Hamburg.
CHEMICAL PREP—3 cs, 300 lbs, Schering & Glatz, per Wieland, Hamburg.
15 cs, 1325 lbs, Schering & Glatz, per Frisia, Hamburg.
CHILLIES—10 bgs, 1767 lbs, E R Durkee & Co, per Galatia, London.
CHROME YELLOW—6 cs, 1080 lbs, A Keppelmann, per Canada, Havre.
9 pkgs, 2089 lbs, A Keppelmann, per Galatia, London.
CINCHONIDIA—6 cs, L Windmuller & R, per Galatia, London.
COBALT OXIDE—2 cs, 400 lbs, Hammill & G, per Britannic, Liverpool.
COCA LEAVES—15 bales, Geo G Cowl, per Acapulco, Aspinwall.
COCHINEAL—50 bgs, D F Tiemann & Co, per Galatia, London.
COLORS—1 cs, McCoy & Sanders, per City of Paris, Liverpool.
PAINTERS—19 pkgs, 3378 lbs, W Pickhardt & K, per Rotterdam, Rotterdam.
1 cs, J Marsching & Co, per Canada, Havre.
25 bbls, W J Matheson & Co, per Suevia, Hamburg.
10 cs, A B Ansbacher, per Mosel, Bremen.
10 cks, J Lee Smith & Co, per Mosel, Bremen.
1 cs, Fuchs & Lang, per Mosel, Bremen.
6 cks, 1320 lbs, Fuchs & Lang, per Belgenland, Antwerp.
CORIANDER SEED—21 bgs, 2352 lbs, Thurber & Co, per Galatia, London.
CORKS—11 bales, Whittemore Bros, per Habsburg, Bremen.
CORKWOOD—1310 bgs, Gudewill, M & Co, per Milan, Lisbon.
CUDBEAR—5 cks, 4731 lbs, Gifford, Sherman & I, per Mosel, Southampton.
DEXTRINE—200 bgs, 44092 lbs, L A Salomon & Bro, per Wieland, Hamburg.
DROP BLACK—20 cks, J W Masury & Sons, per State of Neb, Glasgow.
DUNG SALT—6 cks, 7591 lbs, Baldwin Bros & Co, per City of Montreal, Liverpool.
DUTCH METAL—2 cs, K Schmidt & Co, per Mosel, Bremen.
2 cs, Fuchs & Lang, per Mosel, Bremen.
DYEWOOD—1863 pcs, Gifford, Sherman & I, per England, Liverpool.
EXT—75 cks, 37510 lbs, Banning, Bissell & Co, per Canada, Havre.
26 cks, 11402 lbs, Geisenheimer & Co, per Canada, Havre.
ESSENCES—5 cs, W H Schieffelin & Co, per F de Lesseps, Marseilles.
FLOCKS—6 bales, 660 lbs, A Keppelmann, per Canada, Havre.
FOENUGRECK SEED—10 bgs, 2228 lbs, Thurber & Co, per Galatia, London.
FRUIT SALTS—6 cs, Lazell, Marsh & G, per Galatia, London.
FULLERS EARTH—240 bgs, 20 tons, N Y Dye Ext & Chem Co, per Galatia, London.
FUSTIC—10 tons, H Bellini, per Annie Lee, St Domingo.
217 pcs, Mosle Bros, per Lizzie Wyman, Gibara.
40 tons, Bartram Bros & Co, per Caracas, Curacao.
101 tons, J W Wilson & Co, per Bedabedee, Tampico.
GALLS—40 cs, E Ludwig, per Suevia, Hamburg.
25 bgs, 4516 lbs, Lewis Morris, per Mosel, Southampton.
26 bgs, Harwitz & Neustadt, per Greece, London.
GELATINE—3 cs, E & H T Anthony, per Mosel, Bremen.
1 cs, W H Schieffelin & Co, per Gallia, Liverpool.
GINGER—50 bbls, 6190 lbs, W H Schieffelin & Co, per Mosel, Bremen.
9 bbls, 1120 lbs, G DeCordova, per Belize, Kingston.
10 bbls, 1355 lbs, Jos Stines, per Andes, Kingston.
9 bbls, 1180 lbs, Leaycraft & Co, per Andes, Kingston.
17 bbls, 2161 lbs, I H Moses & Co, per Andes, Kingston.
3 cs, W H Murrain, per Muriel, St Kitts.
5 bbls, 657 lbs, H Becker & Co, per Belize, Kingston.
6 bbls, 760 lbs, A S Lazarus & Co, per Belize, Kingston.
17 lbs, Leaycraft & Co, per Andes, Kingston.
GLASS MIRROR—15 cs, E A Boyd & Sons, per Belgenland, Antwerp.
10 cs, A Arnstein, per Belgenland, Antwerp.
20 cs, Vanhorne, G & Co, per Belgenland, Antwerp.
52 cs, Semon Bache & Co, per Belgenland, Antwerp.
46 cs, Bendit, Drey & Co, per Rotterdam, Rotterdam.
25 cs, S Binswenger, per Rotterdam, Rotterdam.
19 cs, Fleischmann & Co, per Belgenland, Antwerp.
11 cs, S Cohn, per Belgenland, Antwerp.
14 cs, Heroy & Marrenner, per Habsburg, Bremen.
PLATE—11 cs, J A Waller, per Britannic, Liverpool.
10 cs, Holbrook Bros, per England, Liverpool.
27 cs, J A Waller, per England, Liverpool,
10 cs, Heroy & Marrenner, per Arizona, Liverpool.
55 cs, M Aleo, per D Steinmann, Antwerp.
29 cs, J A Waller, per Baltic, Liverpool.
3 cs, E A Boyd, per Britannic, Liverpool.
46 cs, Heroy & Marrenner, per D Steinmann, Antwerp.
44 cs, T J Hand, per New York City, Bristol
WINDOW—1590 pkgs, Hills, Turner & Co, per Belgenland, Antwerp.
1700 pkgs, T W Morris & Co, per Belgenland, Antwerp.
2704 pkgs, Vanhorne, G & Co, per Belgenland, Antwerp.
144 pkgs, Holbrook Bros, per Belgenland, Antwerp.
397 pkgs, Heroy & Marrenner, per Belgenland, Antwerp.
219 pkgs, H H Cahn, per Belgenland, Antwerp.
579 pkgs, Dougherty, Ellis & M, per Belgenland, Antwerp.
13 pkgs, Vanhorne, G & Co, per Ethiopia, Glasgow.
99 pkgs, Heroy & Marrenner, per Arizona, Liverpool.

1000 pkgs, L Windmuller & B, per D Steinmann, Antwerp.
32 cs, E & H T Anthony, per City of Paris, Liverpool.
50 cs, E A Boyd, per Orealla, Liverpool.

GLUE—28 cks, 16360 lbs, Materne & Meyer, per Wieland, Hamburg.
50 cks, F De Busires, per Galatia, London.
57 cks, 33445 lbs, Lockwood & McC, per Freja, Havre.
18 cks, Jas Brand, per Britannic, Liverpool.
4 cks, Hammacher & Co, per Canada, Havre.

GLYCERINE—30 pkgs, 32837 lbs, Marx & Rawolle, per F de Lesseps, Marseilles.
1 ck, L W Morris, per Arizona, Liverpool.
37 cks, 10488 lbs, M Puig & Co, per Saratoga, Havana.
4 cks, 4212 lbs, Marx & Rawolle, per England, Liverpool.
13 bbls, 13965 lbs, Marx & Rawolle, per Scotia, Marseilles.
21 pkgs, 10223 lbs, Marx & Rawolle, per Canada, Havre.
12 pkgs, 13089 lbs, H Bower, per Canada, Havre.

GOLD SIZE—4 cs, A Keppelmann, per Galatia, London.

GRAPE SUGAR—300 cs, 33000 lbs, Weilbacher & L, per Rotterdam, Rotterdam.

GREASE—15 bbls, 10080 lbs, C Watt & Son, per Arizona, Liverpool.

GUM AMMONIAC—1 ck, Eimer & Amend, per Frisia, Hamburg.
ARABIC—70 cs, 21985 lbs, Dutilh & Co, per Gallia, Liverpool.
BENJAMIN—6 cs, 1050 lbs, W H Schieffelin & Co, per Mosel, Bremen.
DAMAR—49 cs, 7380 lbs, G C Wilde, per California, London.
1 cs, 148 lbs, G C Wilde, per Galatia, London.
GAMBOGE—4 cs, 792 lbs, Reed & Co, per Galatia, London.
KINO—3 cs, 425 lbs, Tyler & Finch, per Galatia, London.
MASTIC—1 cs, 108 lbs, Tyler & Finch, per Galatia, London.
GUAIAC—3 cs, 300 lbs, H Bellini, per Annie Lee, St Domingo.
SANDRAC—6 cks, 1703 lbs, Reed & Co, per Galatia, London.
TRAG—13 cs, 2423 lbs, J Domergue & Co, per Galatia, London.
2 cs, H A Dewey & Co, per Britannic, Liverpool.
76 pkgs, 12806 lbs, T B Merrick & Co, per Mosel, Southampton.
11 pkgs, Stallman & Fulton, per Mosel, Southampton.

GYPSUM—310 cks, 390449 lbs, F A Reichard, per Zvonimir, Marseilles.

HEMPSEED—555 bgs, 110120 lbs, H Nordlinger & Co, per Galatia, London.
200 bgs, 44100 lbs, Rosenstein Bros, per Galatia, London.

INDIGO—80 cs, 20355 lbs, J L & D S Riker, per Galatia, London.
24 cs, 7573 lbs, Packard & James, per Galatia, London.
18 cs, 5091 lbs, J R Townsend & Co, per Galatia, London.
37 cs, 9251 lbs, Henderson Bros, per Galatia, London.
10 cs, 3236 lbs, O S Janney & Co, per Galatia, London.
2 cs, 112 lbs, J C Bloomfield & Co, per Britannic, Liverpool.
15 cs, Bliss, Fabyan & A, per Eastminster, Calcutta.
18 cs, O S Janney & Co, per Galatia, London,
14 cs, Whitney Bros & Co, per Eastminster, Calcutta.
23 cs, C P Duffee, per Eastminster, Calcutta.
CARMINE—10 cks, W Pickhardt & K, per Rotterdam, Rotterdam.
EXT—5 cks, 3084 lbs, W J Matheson & Co, per Wyoming, Liverpool.
11 cks, 6880 lbs, J C Bloomfield & Co, per Britannic, Liverpool.
27 cks, 21392 lbs, Banning, Bissell & Co, per Gallia, Liverpool.
13 cks, 7671 lbs, Gifford, Sherman & I per Arizona, Liverpool.
20 cks, 8841 lbs, John Campbell per Arizona, Liverpool.
15 cks, 11872 lbs, New York Dye E & C Co, per Adriatic, Liverpool.

INSECT FLOWERS—12 bales, 4493 lbs, Stallman & F, per Gallia, Liverpool.
4 bales, 1989 lbs, Reed & Co, per Gallia, Liverpool.
11 bales, 5221 lbs, T B Merrick & Co, per Gallia, Liverpool.
POWDER—65 kgs, 1859 lbs, T B Merrick & Co, per Gallia, Liverpool.
25 bbls, 3094 lbs, Reed & Co, per Gallia, Liverpool.

IODINE—2 cs, C T White Co, per Galatia, London.

ISINGLASS—17 bgs, 2408 lbs, H Witte, per Thingvalla, Copenhagen.
10 cs, 1566 lbs, Arnson & Co, per Frisia, Hamburg.

LAKE CARMINE—1 cs, 55 lbs, A Keppelman, per Canada, Havre.

LAUREL LEAVES—171 bales, Dodge & Olcott, per Muriel, Dominica.

LEAD—923 pigs, 111061 lbs, O E Schmidt & Co, per Suevia, Hamburg.

LEECHES—4 cs, H Witte, per Wieland, Hamburg.
4 cs, M Meyer, per Wieland, Hamburg.

LEMON ESSENCES—2 cs, D Bonanuo, per V Florio, Messina.

LICORICE—50 cs, 9960 lbs, Stallman & F, per Italia, Naples.
10 bales, 6231 lbs, Weaver & Sterry, per Britannic, Liverpool.
50 cs, 11900 lbs, Zuricalday & A, per F de Lesseps, Marseilles.

LINSEED—500 bgs, 1824 bush, W A Brown & Co, per Oasis, Calcutta.
2922 bgs, 9980 bush, P Y Fachiri, per Knights Commander, Calcutta.
1098 bgs, 4694 bush, P Y Fachiri, per Eastminster, Calcutta.
4000 pkts, 2932 bush, P Y Fachiri, per Pharos, Calcutta.

LIME JUICE—2 cs, Brown & Duffee, per Muriel, Trinidad.

LOGWOOD—9 tons, F Nemegyri, per City of Puebla, Vera Cruz.
45 tons, H Bellini, per Annie Lee, St Domingo.
268 tons, Lyon & Co, per Louise Price, Port de Paix.
EXT—20 bbls, P Schulze-Berge, per Belgenland, Antwerp.

MADDER—11 cks, 12256 lbs, Materne & Meyer, per Rotterdam, Rotterdam.
6 cks, 7464 lbs, C C Abel & Co, per Rotterdam, Rotterdam.

MEDICAL HERBS—7 pkgs, 836 lbs, J Zeller, per Frisia, Hamburg.
LEAVES—3 bales, 911 lbs, Lehn & Fink, per Gallia, Liverpool.
1 bale, McKesson & Robbins, per P Monarch, London.
1 cs, Lazell, Marsh & G, per Galatia, London.
PREP—46 cs, E Fougera & Co, per Canada, Havre.
2 cs, W H Schieffelin & Co, per P Monarch, London.
3 cs, J Zeller, per Frisia, Hamburg.
3 cs, Eimer & Amend, per Frisia, Hamburg.
5 cs, Dodge & Olcott, per F de Lesseps, Marseilles.
ROOTS—12 pkgs, Eimer & Amend, per Frisia, Hamburg.

MILLET SEED—45 bgs, 9600 lbs, Thurber & Co, per Galatia, London.

MINERAL EARTH—10 bgs, 3058 lbs, A Geise, per Freihandel, Bremen.

MOON SEED—20 bgs, 2240 lbs, Chas Reiche & Bro, per Fr Wilhelm, Bremen.

MUSTARD SEED—621 bgs, 111780 lbs, P Y Fachiri, per Baltic, Liverpool.
250 bgs, 43680 lbs, Colburn & Co, per Baltic, Liverpool.

NUTMEGS—20 bgs, 1351, J G Curtis & Co, per Pollux, Padang,
66 cs 4368 lbs, Hard & Rand, per Galatia, London.

OCHRE—100 cks, 64500 lbs, F A Reichard, Freja, Havre.
250 cks, 187474, Thebaud Bros, per Freja, Havre.
29 cks, W I Clark, per Hermod, Havre.
60 cks, 36040 lbs, H E Williams, per Zvonimir, Marseilles.
51 bbls, 32800 lbs, J Lee Smith & Co, per Zvonimir, Marseilles.

OIL ALMOND—2 cks, 8 cs, Dodge & Olcott, per Galatia, London.
CAKE—33 bgs, 6600 lbs, F E McAllister, per Mosel, Bremen.
CINNAMON—9 cs, 7776 ozs, Fritzsche Bros, per Edeline, Colombo.
CITRON—15 cs, Paterson, D & Co, per Edeline, Colombo.
COCOA—47 pps, 10 pchs, 30 hhds, Paterson, D & Co, per Edeline, Colombo.
32 pipes, 56000 lbs, Whitman Bros, per Edeline, Colombo.
43 pkgs, 56119 lbs, Wing & Evans, per Edeline, Colombo.
69 pkgs, 111982 lbs, F G Brown, per Edeline, Colombo.
COD—298 cks, 11475 lbs, L Welles & Co, per Canima, Halifax.
ESSENTIAL—1 cs, 44 lbs, Schering & Glatz, per Weiland, Hamburg.
4 cs, China and Japan Trading Co, per Coastwise, San Francisco.
2 cs, Dodge & Olcott, per V Florio, Marseilles.
JUNIPER—1 cs, Fischer & Ewald, per Frisia, Hamburg.
LAVENDER—2 cs, Howard Bros & R, per F de Lesseps, Marseilles.
LEMON—50 cs, 1158 lbs, Edward Hill, per V Florio, Messina.
MUSTARD—1 cs, Fischer & Ewald, per Frisia, Hamburg.
OLIVE—20 bbls, 975 gls, Stallman F, per Galatia, Liverpool.
PALM—197 cks. 33156 gals, Yates & Porterfield, per Cardenas, Gaboon.
ROSE—1 cs, Arnson & Co, per Frisia, Hamburg.
SESAME—10 bbls, 3425 lbs, Reed & Co, per Italia, Marseilles.
50 bbls, 2301 gls, Weaver & Sterry, per Italia, Leghorn.
THYME—10 cs, 880 lbs, Dodge & Olcott, per V Florio, Marseilles.

ORANGE LEAD—64 cks, L Windmuller & R, per Belgenland, Antwerp.
25 cks, 23645 lbs, F A Reichardt, per Canada, Havre.
PEEL—5 bgs, 375 lbs, W & A Leaman, per Louise Price, Port au Prince.

PAINT LUMINOUS—1 cs, 100 lbs, F W Devoe & Co, per P Monarch, London.

PALM KERNELS—10 bgs, Yates & Porterfield, per Cardenas, Gaboon.

PERFUME—4 cs, Park & Tilford, per Canada, Havre.
5 cs, L Contanseau, per Britannic, Liverpool.
7 cs, F R Arnold & Co, per Gallia, Liverpool.

PIMENTO—74 bgs, 10592 lbs, A W Pim, per Andes, Kingston.
2 bgs, 318 lbs, Jos Stines, per Andes, Kingston.
6 bgs, 616 lbs, G De Cordova, per Belize, Kingston.

PLUMBAGO—1330 bbls, Paterson, D & Co, per Edeline, Columbo.
401 bbls, 232400 lbs, Hummell & Meng, per Edeline, Colombo.
106 bbls, Carleton & Moffat, per Edeline, Columbo.

POMADES—6 cs, Dodge & Olcott, per F de Lesseps, Marseilles
1 cs, T Ricksecker, per F de Lesseps, Marseilles.

POTASH—14 dms, 10804 lbs, Davis, Wolt & Co, per Baltic, Liverpool.
BICARB—6 kgs, 743 lbs, W H Schieffelin & Co, per Gallia, Liverpool.

PREPARING SALT—6 cks, 7265 lbs, Baldwin Bros & Co, per Adriatic, Liverpool.

PUMICE—100 cs, Waddell & Hedges, per Lorenzino, Genoa.
21 cks, 16055 lbs, J Phillips, per Italia, Leghorn.
50 cks, 38082 lbs, T Van Arminge, per Lorenzino, Genoa.

QUICKSILVER—25 flasks, Geo G Cowl, per Galatia, London.
50 flsks, Geo G Cowl, per P Monarch, London.
50 flsks, Sondheim, Alsberg & Co, per Mosel, Bremen.

QUINCE SEED—1 cs, J Domergue & Co, per F de Lesseps, Marseilles.

QUININE—4 cs, 3500 ozs, Chas Pfizer & Co, per Suevia, Hamburg.
4 cs, 3520 ozs, Lanman & Kemp, per Frisia, Hamburg.
2 cs, 2000 ozs, Chas Pfizer & Co, per Fr Wilhelm, Bremen.
4 cs, 1764 ozs, Stallman & F, per Mosel, Bremen.

RAPE SEED—100 bgs, 22100 lbs, F E McAllister, per Galatia, London.
5 bgs, 1100 lbs, F E McAllister, per Mosel, Bremen.

SAFFLOWER EXTRACT—5 cs, A Keppelmann, per Galatia, London.

SAFFRON—1 cs, Lewis Morris, per Italia, Marseilles.
1 cs, 55 lbs, J Domergue & Co, per F de Lesseps, Marseilles.

SALT CAKE—33 cks, 55586 lbs, J L & D S Riker, per England, Liverpool.
45 cks, 113086 lbs, J L & D S Riker, per Britannic, Liverpool.

SAPANWOOD—2133 lbs, F Wallace, per L J Moise, Cebu.

SARSAPARILLA—3 bgs, 223 lbs, G De Cordova, per Belize, Kingston.
1 bg, 155 lbs, L Toplitz & Co, per Nile, Bluefield.
26 bales, 3437 lbs, Hoadley & Co, per Nile, Bluefields.

SENNA—40 pkgs, J A Hatry & Son, per Arizona, Liverpool.

SHELLAC—40 cs, Gifford, Sherman & Co, per Eastminster, Calcutta.
175 cs, Jas R Townsend & Co, per Eastminster, Calcutta.
50 cs, C P Duffee, per Galatia, London.
65 cs, C P Duffee, per Eastminster, Calcutta.
75 cs, Paterson, D & Co, per Eastminster, Calcutta.

SMALTS—1 ck, W Pickhardt & K, per Rotterdam, Rotterdam.
1 cs, W Pickhardt & K, per Fr Wilhelm, Bremen.

SOAP CASTILE—500 bxs, 19773 lbs, Weaver & Sterry, per Italia, Leghorn.
200 bxs, 7504 lbs, W H Schieffelin & Co, per Italia, Marseilles.
350 bxs. 12935 lbs, W E Ebbitt, per Zvonimir, Marseilles,
STOCK—7 bbls, Welch, Holme & C, per Frey, Leghorn.
15 bbls, 5300 lbs, Gantz, Jones & Co, per F de Lesseps, Naples.

SODA ARSEN—7 cks, 9094 lbs, Baldwin Bros & Co, per Adriatic, Liverpool.
ASH—70 cks, 111970 lbs, J L & D S Riker, per Adriatic, Liverpool.
132 cks, 226649 lbs, Church & Co, per Katie, Newcastle.
173 cks, 291460 lbs, Jas Lee & Co, per Katie, Newcastle.
65 cks, 112483 lbs, Wing & Evans, per Orealla, Liverpool.
59 cks, 109667 lbs. Watson, Sumner & Co, per Orealla, Liverpool.
104 cks, 225349 lbs, W Cunningham & Sons, per England, Liverpool.
264 cks, 451655 lbs, J L & D S Riker, per England, Liverpool.
49 cks, 113012 lbs, J L & D S Riker, per Baltic, Liverpool.
215 cks, 299415 lbs, Wing & Evans, per Baltic, Liverpool.
93 cks, 112286 lbs, Gifford, Sherman & I, per Fawn, Liverpool.
94 cks, 212344 lbs, Gifford, Sherman & I, per D H Watjen, Liverpool.
98 cks, 221661 lbs, J L & D S Riker, per Britannic, Liverpool.
268 cks, 411223 lbs, Wing & Evans, per Britannic, Liverpool.
108 cks, 207800 lbs, Jas Lee & Co, per Ethiopia, Glasgow.
122 cks, 281342 lbs, Churchman & Co, per Baltic, Liverpool.
CARB—84 bbls, 33600 lbs, J L & D S Riker, per Arizona, Liverpool.
CAUSTIC—200 dms, 123904 lbs, Edward Hill, per Orealla, Liverpool.
50 dms, 32509 lbs, Welch, Holme & C, per Britannic, Liverpool.
100 dms, 63599 lbs, F de Busires, per Britannic, Liverpool.
100 dms, 61431 lbs, J L & D S Riker, per England, Liverpool.
100 dms, 63445 lbs, F de Busires, per Adriatic, Liverpool.
HYPO—112 cks, G Gennert, per Freihandle, Bremen.
40 cks, 22,204 lbs, Schering & Glatz, per Gunn, Stettin.
NITRATE—5295 bgs, 1609502 lbs, Gossler & Co, per Warden Law, Iquique.
SAL—262 cks, 111104 lbs. Jas Lee & Co, per Katie, Newcastle.

SPONGE—42 cs, S Themili & Co, per P Monarch, London.
25 bales, Wrightington & J, per Carondelet, Nassau.
30 bales, Mansell, B & Co, per Carondelet, Nassau.

STRONTIA—20 cks, 2200 lbs, Schering & Glatz, per Weiland, Hamburg.

SULPHUR LAC—5 cks, 605 lbs, Tyler & Finch, per Galatia, London.
SUMAC EXT—50 cks, E Oakes & Co, per Britannic, Liverpool.
25 cks, 27368 lbs, Lutz & Movius, per Gallia, Liverpool.
TALC—300 bgs, 66000 lbs, Hammill & Gillespie, per Lorenzino, Genoa.
500 bgs, 110050 lbs. L A Salomon & Bro, per Lorenzino, Genoa.
100 bgs, Waddell & Hedges, per Lorenzino, Genoa.
TALLOW—561 bbls, 126200 lbs, Armour, P & Co, per England, Liverpool.
TURMERIC—500 pkts, 19,936 lbs, W A Brown & Co, per Oasis, Calcutta.
ULTRAMARINE—9 pkgs, 3920 lbs, A B Ansbacher, per Habsburg, Bremen.
18 pkgs, 5400 lbs, E O Goodman, per Adriatic, Liverpool.
UMBER—26 cks, 21640 lbs, F W Devoe & Co, per Italia, Leghorn.
URANIUM OXIDE—2 cs, L Feuchtwanger & Co, per Frisia, Hamburg.
UVA URSI—19 bales, Stallman & F, per Lorenzino, Genoa.
VARNISH—36 pkgs, 555 gls, John P Jube & Co, per P Monarch, London.
24 cs, 960 gls, A Keppelmann, per Galatia, London.
8 cs, 200 gls, Bouton & Smith, per Galatia, London.
15 pkgs, 525 gls, English & Mersick, per P Monarch, London.
VERDIGRIS—5 cks, 6331 lbs, Lewis Morris, per Italia, Marseilles.
SOLUTION—2 cs, 13 gls, H Kohnstamm & Co, per Mosel, Bremen.
VERMILION—1 ck, 1100 lbs, A Keppelmann, per Canada, Havre.
4 cs, Fuchs & Lang, per Fr Wilhelm, Bremen.
1 ck, 660 lbs, J W Devoe & Co, per Galatia, London,
10 kegs, A B Ansbacher. per Weiland, Hamburg.
WHITE LEAD—120 pkgs, 17,920 lbs, C T Raynolds & Co, per Galatia, London.
ZINC OXIDE—1 cs, 214 lbs, Lazelle Marsh & G, per Galatia, London.

WAREHOUSED.

ALCOHOL—1008 bbls, F O Boyd & Co, per Dessoug, Hamilton.
ANILINE COLORS—13 cs, 997 lbs, F Bredt & Co, per Mosel, Bremen.
85 pkgs, 8500 lbs, W Pickhardt & K, per Rotterdam, Rotterdam.
SALTS—10 cks, W Pickhardt & K, per Rotterdam, Rotterdam.
COLORS PAINTERS—6 cs, 1200 lbs, W Pickhardt, per Rotterdam, Rotterdam.
20 cs, 220 lbs, W Pickhardt & K, per Elbe, Bremen.
LEAD—185 pkgs, O E Schmidt & Co, per Suevia, Hamburg.
LINSEED—4745 bgs, 16205 bush, P Y Fachiri, per Eastminster, Calcutta.
2340 bgs, 8034 bush, P Y Fachiri, per Knights Commander, Calcutta.
MEDICAL PREP—1 cs, E Fougera & Co, per France, Havre.
OIL LEMON—30 cs, 684 lbs, W H Schieffelin & Co, per V Florio, Messina.
PERFUME—90 pkgs, Eggers & Heinlein, per Frisia, Hamburg.
PIMENTO—19 bgs, 2672 lbs, I H Moses & Co, per Belize, St Ann's Bay.
1000 bgs, 150000 lbs, Kirkland, McD & Co, per Belize, St Ann's Bay.
POTASH—7 cks, Davis, Wolt & Co, per Baltic, Liverpool.
CHLO—100 kgs, 11200 lbs, Gantz, Jones & Co, Arizona, Liverpool.
100 kgs, 11200 lbs, Edward Hill, per Orealla, Liverpool.
SOAP CASTILE—500 bxs, 18645 lbs, Arguimbau, W & Co, per Zvonimir, Marseilles.
50 dms, 37656 lbs, Davis, Wolt & Co, per Baltic, Liverpool.
100 dms, 62065 lbs, Gantz, Jones & Co, per Orealla, Liverpool.
SPONGE—36 pkgs, Haymann Bros, per Denmark, London.
ULTRAMARINE—30 pkgs, 11799 lbs, A B Ansbacher, per Freihandel, Bremen.
20 cs, 4480 lbs, J C Bloomfield & Co, per Frisia, Hamburg.

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IMPORTS AT BOSTON.

ALIZARINE ASST—43 cks, W Heuerman, per Iberian, Liverpool.
ANILINE ACID—6 bbls, order, per Marathon, Liverpool.
COLORS—18 cs, 2 bbls. order, per Marathon, Liverpool.
2 cs, 7 cks, H A Gould, per Glaucus, New York.
3 kgs, T Leyland & Co, per Marathon, Liverpool.
ARGOLS—13 cks, 10360 lbs, J D Lewis, per Samaria, Liverpool.
BLEACH—88 cks, Linder & Meyer, per Iberian, Liverpool.
172 cks, order, per Glamorgan, Liverpool.
167 cks, order, per Iberian, Liverpool.
174 cks, Morey & Co, per Bulgarian, Liverpool
COLORS OIL—3 cs, order, per Marathon, Liverpool.
COPPER OXIDE—1 kg, order, Iberian, Liverpool.
GENTEANA BLUE—9 cks, T Leyland & Co, per Marathon, Liverpool.
GLASS PLATE—33 cs, R Sherburne & Co, per Bulgarian, Liverpool.
WINDOW—92 cs, order, per Missouri, Liverpool.
GUM SUB—5 cks, T Leyland & Co, per Marathon, Liverpool.
TURKEY—80 bales, order, per Iberian, Liverpool.
LEMON JUICE—1 pipe, order, per Glamorgan, Liverpool.
LIME JUICE—5 pipes, order, per Glamorgan, Liverpool.
LOGWOOD—246 tons, Lyon, Dupuy & Co, per Rapid Transit, Hayti.
264 tons, Lyon, Dupuy & Co, per M C Mosely, Hayti.
174 tons, D Heald & Son, per Goldfinder, Hayti.
OIL SOLUBLE—5 cks, T Leyland & Co, per Marathon, Liverpool.
SOAP CASTILE—200 bxs, Weaver & Sterry, per Castalia, Leghorn.
SODA ASH—224 cks, order, per Glamorgan, Liverpool.
1 ck, order, per Catalonia, Liverpool.
40 cks, order, per Iberian, Liverpool.
51 cks, Morey & Co, per Iberian, Liverpool.
76 cks, Linder & Meyer, per Iberian, Liverpool.
CAUSTIC—100 dms, J L & D S Riker, per Marathon, Liverpool.
SAL—280 bbls, E & F King & Co, per Glamorgan, Liverpool.
URANIUM OXIDE—1 cs, order, per Iberian, Liverpool.
VERDIGRIS—7 cks, F de Boulanger, per Samaria, Liverpool.

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IMPORTS AT BALTIMORE.

BONES—300 tons, A B Morton & Sons, per J E Chase, Paysandu.
BONE ASH—35 tons, A B Morton & Sons, per J E Chase, Paysandu.
KAINIT—300 tons, order, per Agra, Bremen.
MANURE SALTS—192 bgs, A Schumacher & Co, per Nurnberg, Bremen.
POTASH MURI—960 bgs, Lautz & S, per Nurnberg, Bremen.
SODA ASH—159 pkgs, order, per Phoenician, Liverpool.

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IMPORTS AT PHILADELPHIA.

ASPHALTUM—4348 pkgs, Gabriel & Schall, per S Bach, Bremen.
BLEACH—104 cks, Ferguson Bros, per Lord Gough, Liverpool.
CHALK—700 tons, Gardeicke & Co, per Ossoinack A, London.
CHEMICALS—10 cks, Chenning & Co, per S Bach, Bremen.
32 cs, order, per Festina Lente, Bremen.
CHEMICAL SALTS—25 cks, C Lennig & Co, per Lord Gough, Liverpool.
CORKWOOD—500 bales, order, per Mathilde, Huelva.
DRUGS—2 cs, Aschenback & Miller, per Lord Gough, Liverpool.
DYE—1 cs, A L Green, per Br Queen, Liverpool.
DYESTUFFS—12 bxs, W W Fisher, per Br Queen, Liverpool.
GUM—10 cs, Shoemaker, Voute & Co, per British Queen, Liverpool.
INSECT POWDER—25 bbls, Shoemaker, Voute & Birch, per Lord Gough, L'pool.
IRON OXIDE—10 cs. order, per British Queen, Liverpool.
LICORICE ROOT—874 bales, order, per British Queen, Liverpool.
POTASH CAUSTIC—30 dms, Ferguson Bros, per British Queen, L'pool.
50 dms, Ferguson Bros, per Lord Gough, Liverpool.
CHLO—100 kgs, Ferguson Bros, per Br Queen, Liverpool.
SOAP STOCK—46 pkgs, J D Archbold, per British Queen, Liverpool.
SODA ASH—121 cks, order, per British Queen, Liverpool.
30 cks, Chas Lennig & Co, per Br Queen, Liverpool.
CAUSTIC—60 dms, Chas Lennig & Co, per Br Queen, Liverpool.
100 dms, Kirk & Co, per Lord Gough, Liverpool.
SODA SULPH—100 bbls, P Wright & Sons, per Terzo, Antwerp.

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IMPORTS AT NEW ORLEANS.

BEANS VANILLA—14 cs, H Otis, per City of Merida, Vera Cruz.
36 cs, E A Yorke, per City of Merida, Vera Cruz.
GLUE—7 cks, Ross & Clayton, per Riversdale, Liverpool.
GUM CHICLE—10 cks, F Camerden, City of Merida, Vera Cruz.
28 pkgs, E A Yorke, per City of Merida, Vera Cruz.
OIL—75 cs, order, per Riversdale, Liverpool.
PIMENTO—15 pkgs, J Barba, per Riversdale, Liverpool.
SODA ASH—12 tcs, Vizard & Co, per Riversdale, Liverpool.
CAUSTIC—90 dms, Barstow & W, per Riversdale, Liverpool.
20 dms, A A Maginnis' Sons, per Riversdale, Liverpool.
SAL—140 bbls, Vizard & Co, per Riversdale, Liverpool.

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DOMESTIC RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK

ALCOHOL—65 bbls, export, Hudson River R R.
10 bbls, T B Kerr, Hudson River R R.
590 bbls, F O Boyd & Co, Penn R R.
363 bbls, F Edson & Co, Penn R R.
70 bbls, Thurber & Co, Penn R R.
70 bbls, D T Mills & Co, Hudson River R R.
430 bbls, D T Mills & Co, Penn R R.
65 bbls, Gaff, F & Co, Penn R R.
370 bbls, export, Penn R R.
150 bbls, J A Webb & Co, Penn R R.
25 bbls, J L Hays, Hudson River R R.
ASHES—40 pkgs, order, Erie Railway.
74 pkgs, order, Hudson River R R.
19 pkgs, order, Balto Inland Line.
BARYTES—34 bbls, J Pettit & Bro, Roanoke, Norfolk.
9 bbls, J Pettit & Bro, per Old Dominion, Norfolk.
28 bbls, B T Jessup, per Old Dominion, Norfolk.
BEESWAX—2 pkgs, order, per City of Augusta, Savannah.
2 bales, Dodridge, D & Co, San Marcus, Galveston.
2 pkgs, order, per Wyanoke, Richmond.
BLUE VITRIOL—50 bbls, A B Ansbacher, Balto Inland Line.
BONES—111 hhds, Lister Bros, per Algiers, New Orleans.
BONE BLACK—92 bgs, Chambers Bros, Balto Inland Line.
74 hhds, Havemeyer & E, per Algiers, New Orleans.
31 hhds, Mathiesson & W, per Algiers, New Orleans.
CHINA CLAY—24 cks, R McNamee & Co, per City of Columbia, Charleston.
12 cks, Sergeant Bros, per State of Texas, Pt Royal.
60 cks, R McNamee & Co, per Delaware, Charleston.
COTTONSEED CAKE—1059 bgs, order, per Delaware, Charleston.
MEAL—300 bgs, Hollister & Co, per Old Dominion, Norfolk.
7000 bgs, export, per New Orleans, New Orleans.
600 bgs, export, per City of Augusta, Savannah.
2240 bgs, E Flash & Son, per Gate City, Savannah.
SOAP STOCK—350 bbls, order, per Algiers, New Orleans.
FLAXSEED—8000 bush, R Colgate & Co, North River Boats.
1000 bush, order, Hudson River R R.
8500 bush, order, North River Boats.
FUSTIC—9 tons, J W Wilson & Co, per Algiers, New Orleans.
INDIGO—2 cer, Packard & James, Balto Inland Line.
JALAP—105 bales, W Cunningham & Sons, per Algiers, New Orleans.
LEAD—4230 pigs, M Meyer, per Algiers, New Orleans.
340 pigs, Colwell Lead Co, Erie Railway.
3500 pigs, J H Ackermann & Co, Hudson River R R.
1220 pigs, O E Schmidt & Co, Erie Railway.
244 pigs, Brooklyn W L Co, National Line.
340 pigs, Behr & S, Erie Railway.
OIL—3 bxs, order, Balto Inland Line.
50 bbls, Kellogg & M, Hudson River R R.
CAKE—4415 bgs, export, Erie Railway.
617 bgs, I & C Moore & Co, Erie Railway.
1297 bgs, I & C Moore & Co, Hudson River R R.
250 bgs, L V Tripp, Hudson River R R.
200 bgs, R Norman, Hudson River R R.
918 bgs, J W Nightingale, National Line.
360 bgs, R Lacey & Co, Hudson River R R.
120 bgs, R Lacey & Co, Erie Railway.
200 bgs, order, Hudson River R R.
392 bgs, J & J Livingston, Hudson River R R.
150 bgs, I & C Moore & Co, National Line.
288 bags, J Nightingale & Co, Erie Railway.
COTTONSEED—364 bbls, order, per Algiers, New Orleans.
98 tcs, Thurber & Co, per Algiers, New Orleans.
49 bbls, order, per New Orleans, New Orleans.
90 bbls, order, per City of Richmond, Charleston.
130 bbls, order, per Delaware, Charleston.
LARD—10 bbls, order, Baltimore Inland Line.
10 bbls, order, per New Orleans, New Orleans.
50 pkgs, J Sinclair & Co, Hudson River R R.
LINSEED—80 bbls, Illsley, D & Co, National Line.
LUB—60 bbls, O T Waring, Erie Railway.

MEAL—265 bgs, F S Sinclair, Hudson River R R.
428 cks, A B Gibbs & Co, North River Boats.
ROSIN—65 bbls, Holbrook Mfg Co, Erie Railway.
SASSAFRAS—35 cans, Stallman & F, per Roanoke, Norfolk.
13 cans, Welch, Holme & C, per Roanoke, Norfolk.
20 cans, Dodge & Olcott, per Roanoke, Norfolk.
PITCH—1 bl, E Benner, per Benefactor, Wilmington.
ROOTS—8 bales, order, per Acapulco, San Francisco.
ROSIN—839 bbls, O Meier, per City of Augusta, Savannah.
503 bbls, Blossom, H & Co, per City of Augusta, Savannah.
50 bbls, Dutton & W, per City of Augusta, Savannah.
106 bbls, G Potter & Co, per City of Augusta, Savannah.
100 bbls, Blossom, H & Co, per City of Columbia, Charleston.
1025 bbls, order, per Regulator, Wilmington.
500 bbls, A C Worth, per Regulator, Wilmington.
500 bbls, Murchison & Co, per Regulator, Wilmington.
500 bbls, export, per Regulator, Wilmington.
1000 bbls, Murchison, & Co, per Benefactor, Wilmington.
500 bbls, A C Worth, per Benefactor, Wilmington.
200 bbls, export, per Benefactor, Wilmington.
388 bbls, order, per Benefactor, Wilmington.
300 bbls, G Potter & Co, per State of Texas, Fernandina,
120 bbls, I Eppinger & Co, per State of Texas, Fernandina.
930 bbls, order, per State of Texas, Fernandina.
75 bbls, Tolar, H & Co, per Old Dominion, Norfolk.
28 bbls, R D Chater, per Old Dominion, Norfolk.
306 bbls, Murchison & Co, per Old Dominion, Norfolk.
44 bbls, L Webb, per Old Dominion, Norfolk.
682 bbls, Murchison & Co, per Roanoke, Norfolk.
2 bbls, T M Robinson & Co, per Roanoke, Richmond.
50 bbls, Dutton & W, per Gate City, Savannah.
106 bbls, G Potter & Co, per Gate City, Savannah.
106 bbls, forward, per Gate City, Savannah.
400 bbls, W Warden & Son, per Gate City, Savannah.
199 bbls, Paterson D & Co, per Gate City, Savannah.
100 bbls, O Meier, per Gate City, Savannah.
500 bbls, Blossom, H & Co, per Gate City, Savannah.
585 bbls, order, per Delaware, Charleston.
495 bbls, Paterson D & Co, per Delaware, Charleston.
STARCH—700 bbls, J Macy's Sons, Erie Railway.
2065 bbls, order, Hudson River R R.
402 bbls, order, Erie Railway.
4330 bbls, Chapin & Co, Hudson River R R.
325 bbls, Beards & Co, Hudson River R R.
700 bbls, H M Anthony, Erie Railway.
700 bbls, C Morningstar & Co, Hudson River R R.
SUMAC—70 bgs, Bronx W & L Co, per Roanoke, Norfolk.
TAR—52 bbls, order, per Regulator, Wilmington.
12 bbls, export, per Benefactor, Wilmington.
25 bbls, DeGraw & Co, per Benefactor, Wilmington.
300 bbls, order, per Benefactor, Wilmington.
TURPENTINE CRUDE—5 bbls, order, per Benefactor, Wilmington.
50 bbls, Corner & B, Baltimore Inland Line.
SPIRITS—40 bbls, Dutton & W, per City of Augusta, Savannah.
208 bbls, G Potter & Co, per City of Augusta, Savannah,
318 bbls, G Potter & Co, per Regulator, Wilmington.
65 bbls, T B Kerr, Hudson River R R.
258 bbls, G Potter & Co, per Benefactor, Wilmington.
155 bbls, Order, per Benefactor, Wilmington.
35 bbls, R D Chater, per State of Texas, Fernandina.
133 bbls, G Potter & Co, per State of Texas, Fernandina.
8 bbls, R D Chater, per Old Dominion, Norfolk.
5 bbls, Tolar H & Co, per Old Dominion, Norfolk.
40 bbls, Dutton & W, per Gate City, Savannah.
141 bbls, G Potter & Co, per Gate City, Savannah.
75 bbls, Z J Halpin, per Gate City Savannah.
25 bbls, forward, per Gate City, Savannah.
261 bbls, order, per Delaware, Charleston.
100 bbls, Tolar, H & Co, per Delaware, Charleston.
360 bbls, Paterson, D & Co, per Delaware, Charleston.
50 bbls, export per Delaware, Charleston.
25 bbls, Crew Levick & Co, per Delaware, Chaaleston
12 bbls, Murchison & Co, per Wyanoke, Norfolk.
3 bbls, R D Chater, per Wyanoke, Norfolk.
19 bbls, Tolar, H & Co, per Wyanoke, Norfolk.
WHITE LEAD—114 cks, order, Baltimore Inland Line.

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DOMESTIC RECEIPTS AT BOSTON.

ALUM—80 bbls, order, per Saxon, Philadelphia.
AMMONITE—1500 bgs, order, per Saxon, Philadelphia.
COTTONSEED MEAL—1200 bush, order, Fitchburg R R.
DYESTUFFS—38 pkgs, order, per Saxon, Philadelphia.
LEAD—395 pigs, order, per Wm Crane, Norfolk.
OIL—10 bbls, order, per Wm Crane, Baltimore.
32 bbls, order, per John Hopkins, Baltimore.
366 bbls, order, per Glaucus, New York.
PITCH—50 bbls, order, per Wm Crane, Norfolk.
ROSIN—62 bbls, order, per Wm Crane, Norfolk.
SUMAC—280 bgs, order, per Wm Crane, Norfolk.
214 bgs, order, per John Hopkins, Norfolk.
TALLOW—16 bbls, order, per John Hopkins, Norfolk.
TAR—105 bbls, order, per Wm Crane, Norfolk.
TURPENTINE SPIRITS—50 bbls, order, per Wm Crane, Norfolk.

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DOMESTIC RECEIPTS AT BALTIMORE.

DRUGS—2 pkgs, Thomsen & Muth, per D H Miller, Boston.
4 pkgs, Thomsen & Muth, por Lucille, Richmond.
CHARLESTON ROCK—1700 bgs, order, per Cleopatra, Charleston.
OIL—60 bbls, Providence, per Saragossa, Savannah.
10 bbls, J Parkhurst Jr & Co, per D H Miller, Boston.
1 bbl, J Corner & Sons, per G H Stout, Newburn.
40 bbls, Providence, per Wm Lawrence, Savannah.
ROSIN—100 bbls, Chess-Carley & Co, per Gaston, Norfolk.
155 bbls, E M Lazarus & Co, per Gaston, Norfolk.
121 bbls, E M Lazarus & Co, per Saragossa, Savannah.
578 bbls, B & O R R Co, per Saragossa, Savannah.
60 bbls, N Y C & H R R R, per Saragossa, Savannah.
122 bbls, B & O R R Co, per Cleopatra, Charleston.
32 bbls, E M Lazarus & Co, per Roanoke, Norfolk.
203 bbls, J Corner & Sons, per Roanoke, Norfolk.
375 bbls, B & O R R Co, per Wm Lawrence, Savannah.
TAR—25 bbls, E M Lazarus & Co, per G H Stout, Newburn.
46 bbls, R Foster, per G M Stout, Newburn.
64 bbls, E M Lazarus & Co, per Gaston, Norfolk.
TURPENTINE SPIRITS—1 bbl, E M Lazarus & Co, per Havana, Richmond.
73 bbls, E M Lazarus & Co, per Gaston, Norfolk.
75 bbls, B & O R R Co, per Saragossa, Savannah.
10 bbls, order, per Saragossa, Savannah.
50 bbls, order, per Cleopatra, Charleston.
25 bbls, Chess-Carley & Co, per Roanoke, Norfolk.
52 bbls, J Corner & Sons, per Roanoke, Norfolk.
174 bbls, Boston, per Wm Lawrence, Savannah.
6 bbls, Providence, per Wm Lawrence, Savannah.
31 bbls, B & O R R Co per Wm Lawrence, Savannah.
1 bbl, E M Lazarus & Co, per Lucille, Richmond.

WITHDRAWALS FROM BOND,

WEEK ENDING MAY 8, 1882.

Aniline Colors, pkgs	92
Aniline Salts, cks	15
Bay Rum (gls), cks	2
Bay Water, bbls	4
Cassia, pkgs	75
Cassia Buds, cs	20
Chemicals, cks	8
Celery Seed, bales	25
Cloves, bales	101
Chillies, bales	10
Corks, bales	3
Essence Neroli, cs	1
Glass Plate, cs	6
Glass Window, bxs	3829
Glycerine, pkgs	19
Insect Powder, kgs	60
Licorice Paste, cs	40
Linseed, bush	15200
Mace, cs	25
Magnesia Carb, cs	10
Morphine, cs	1
Nutmegs, bxs	150
Oil Essential, cs	2
Lemon, cs	85
Myrbane, cs	9
Olive, bbls	25
Opium (1260 lbs), cs	8
Pepper, bgs	200
Perfume, cs	10
Pomade, cs	3
Potash Pruss, cks	23
Soap Castile, cs	36
Soda Caustic, dms	339
Ultramarine, cs	18
Varnish, bbls	10
Oil Cottonseed ...bbls.	731 99
Cod Liver ...bbls	
Fish ...bbls	
Lard ...bbls.	70 440
Linseed ...bbls.	80 28
Lubricating ...bbls.	60 4488
Neatsfoot ...bbls.	
Peppermint ...cs	
Red ...bbls.	110
Sassafras ...cns.	68 784
Sperm ...cks	11
Wintergreen ...cns.	
Other ...pkgs.	118 2797
Cake ...bgs.	10207 187967
Meal ...pkgs.	693 8898
Opium ...cs.	
Paint ...pkgs.	23
Pimento ...bgs.	414
Pitch ...bbls.	1 791
Potash ...cs.	
Pumicestone ...hhds.	
Putty ...lbs.	
Quicksilver ...flks.	800
Rapeseed ...bgs.	
Redwood ...pcs.	3483
Roots ...bales.	8 112
Rosin ...bbls.	11239 140231
Sarsaparilla ...bales.	30
Sassafras ...bgs.	
Soda Nitrate ...bgs.	31
Sponge ...bales.	28
Starch ...pkgs.	9222 97038
Sumac ...bgs.	70 7172
Tar ...bbls.	389 12249
Turpentine Crude ...bbls.	25 507
Spirits ...bbls.	2336 26885
Vanilla ...pkgs.	
Varnish ...bbls.	1
White Lead ...pkg.	114 473
Whiting ...bbls.	40
Zinc Oxide ...cs.	

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.—OILS, Etc.

Summary of the totals of domestic receipts for the week ending May 8:

	For week.	Since Jan. 1
Acid, ...cbys.		10
Alcohol ...bbls.	2208	61979
Antimony ...cks.		
Ammonia Sulph ...bgs.		113
Ashes ...pkgs	133	2323
Balsam ...cans.		30
Bark ...pkgs.		4465
" Ext ...bbls.		332
Barytes ...bbls.	71	1134
Beans Tonca ...bbls.		
Beeswax ...pkgs.	6	454
Bleach ...cks.		15
Bones ...hhds.	111	1207
" ...tons.		4½
...bgs.		30
Boneblack ...pkgs.	197	1308
Bone Dust ...bgs.		
" ...lbs.		
Bone Meal ...ctls.		
" " ...bgs.		
Blue Vitriol ...bbls.	50	851
Borax ...bags.		954
" ...lbs.		
Charleston Rock ...tons.		3160
" " ...bgs.		27491
Clay ...cks.	96	2222
Chrome Ore ...bgs.		337
Cottonseed ...bgs.		8034
" Cake ...bgs.	1059	13822
" Meal ...bgs.	10140	61313
Soap Stock. ...bbls.	350	785
Drugs ...cs		18
Dyewood ...tons.		
" Ext ...cs.		
Flaxseed ...bush	17500	351955
Fustic ...pcs		
" ...tons	9	9
Ginseng ...pkgs		3
Glucose ...bbls.		160
Glue ...bbls.		
Glycerine ...dms.		5
Gum Chicle ...pkgs.		528
Herbs ...bgs.		10
Jalap ...bales	105	180
Lampblack ...bbls		
Lead ...pigs.	9874	167218
Lime Acetate ...bgs.		
Logwood ...pcs		
" ...tons.		15
Millet Seed ...bgs.		200
Mustard Seed ...lbs.		69750
" " ...bgs.		5471
Ochre ...bbls.		887

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE PAST WEEK.

ACID.
8 cbys, $48, Colon, Aspinwall.
10 cbys, $131, Alhambra, Halifax.
100 cbys, $350, Anita Owen, Havana.
4 cbys, $16, R Caruana, Matanzas.
5 cbys, $23, Dessoug, Hamilton.
1 cs, $10, St Domingo, St Domingo.

ALBUMEN.
32 cs, $947, France, Havre.

ALCOHOL.
1154 gls, $387, Colon, Aspinwall.
13193 gls, $4320, Adelina S, Rosario.
95130 gls, $30442, Vodja, Gibraltar.

ALCOHOL WOOD.
300 gls, $216, Newport, Havana.

ALUM.
1 cs, $5, Caracas, Curacao.

AMMONIA CARB.
1 bbl, $15, Newport, Havana.

ANILINES.
2 cs, $335, Frisia, Hamburg.

ANISEED.
1 bale, $22, St Domingo, St Domingo.

ANTHRACENE.
32 cks, $2082, Rhynland, Antwerp.
38 bbls, $1500, Belgenland, Antwerp.

BARK.
8 cks, $275, Frisia, Hamburg.
15 pkgs, $142, Britannic, Liverpool.

BARK BAYBERRY.
2 bales, $30, Britannic, Liverpool.

BARK PERU.
20 bales, $400, L Monarch, London.
12 bales, $192, P Monarch, London.

BARK QUERCITRON.
500 bgs, $500, Frisia, Hamburg.

BEESWAX.
400 lbs, $50, L Monarch, London.
60 lbs, $9, Colon, Aspinwall.

BLEACH.
5 cks, $68, City of Alex, Vera Cruz.

BRIMSTONE.
10 bbls $80, M E Pennell, Ponce.

BRUSHES.
2 cs, $105, France, Havre.
2 cs, $18, Colon, Aspinwall.
3 cs, $116, Adelina S, Rosario.
3 cs, $105, Caracas, La Guayra.
1 cs, $61, Saratoga, Havana.

2 cs, $67, Frisia, Hamburg.

CANARY SEED.

2 bgs, $16, Alhambra, Halifax.

CANDLES.

7 cs, $21, J L Mott, Monte Christo.
30 cs, $38, Colon, Aspinwall.
2 cs, $7, Flamborough, Hamilton.
1 cs, $36, City of Alex, Vera Cruz.
750 cs, $1800, E Villegas, Ponce.
2 cs, $9, Orinoco, Hamilton.
10 cs, $160, Arden, Port au Prince.
2 bxs, $26, Lozama, Cape Hayti.
300 bxs, $720, M E Pennell, Ponce.
1 bx, $13, San Domingo, Turks Island.
5 bxs, $12, Caracas, Curacao.
5 cs, $9, St Domingo, Turks Island.
226 cs, $858, St Domingo, St Domingo.

CARBON.

150 bbls, $1500, L Monarch, London.
25 bbls, $325, Frisia, Hamburg.
1 bbl, $3, St Domingo, St Domingo.

CASSIA.

10 bales, $50, Caracas, La Guayra.
1 bale, $10, St Domingo, St Domingo.

CHALK.

10 bbls, $12, Newport, Havana.
12 bbls, $16, Anita Owen, Havana.

COCOA.

475 bgs, $9500, France, Havre.
6 bgs, $110, Colon, Aspinwall.
46 bgs, $920, Helvetia, Antwerp.
25 bgs, $415, City of Alex, Vera Cruz.
5 bgs, $97, Champion, St John, N B.
26 bgs, $520, Britannic, Liverpool.

COLORS.

2 bbls, $7, City of Alex, Vera Cruz.

CLOVES

1 bale, $58, Caracas, La Guayra.

CORKS.

1 bale, $75, Newport, Havana.
1 bg, $10, M E Pennell, Ponce.
1 bale, $10, St Domingo, Turks Island.

COTTONSEED CAKE.

241062 lbs, $4650, C of Richmond, L'pool.

CUBEBS.

23 bgs, $805, L Monarch, London,

CUTCH.

1466 cs, $5275, L Monarch, London.
33 pkgs, $71, P Monarch, London.

CUMMIN SEED.

10 bgs, $137, Colon, Aspinwall.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

6 cs, $66, Arden, Port au Prince.
232 cs, $4997, Colon, Aspinwall.
7 cs, $199, Alhambra, Halifax.
8 cs, $90, Flamborough, Hamilton.
68 cs, $1853, C of Alex, Vera Cruz.
62 cs, $2068, Newport, Havana.
2 cs, $25, Pomona, Montego Bay.
21 cs, $531, J C Smith, Port Natal.
41 cs, $1561, Adelina S, Rosario.
2 cs, $84, Champion, St. John, N B.
12 cs, $968, Anchoria, Glasgow.
18 cs, $136, Arden, Port au Prince.
25 pkgs, $700, Saratoga, Havana.
75 pkgs, $1107, R Caruana, Matanzas.
10 pkgs, $241, Orne, Port Natal.
20 pkgs, $240, Ponca, Rio Janeiro.
99 pkgs, $1063, O Dubrovacki, B Ayres.
160 cs, $1929, Karnan, Auckland.
25 cs, $275, M E Pennell, Ponce.
20 cs, $260, Suevia, Hamburg.
1 cs, $30, City of Paris, Liverpool.
1 cs, $20, C Colon, Barcelona.
1 cs, $25, San Domingo, Turks Island.
2 cs, $81, San Domingo, Cape Hayti.
5 cs, $325, Caracas, Curacao.
1 cs, $8, Caracas, La Guayra.
936 cs, $9039, Childers, Melbourne.
1 cs, $120, Frisia, Hamburg.
75 cs, $567, Dorset, Shanghae.
60 cs, $525, Britannic, Liverpool.
9 cs, $118, St Domingo, Turks Island.
110 cs, $1963, St Domingo, St Domingo.

DYESTUFFS.

20 bbls, $59, Adelina S, Rosario.

ESSENCES.

1 cs, $2, Orinoco, Hamilton.

EXTRACT BARK.

100 bxs, $450, per Catalonia, Liverpool.
50 cks, $1062, Catalonia, Liverpool.

EXTRACT DYEWOOD.

50 bxs, $445, Frisia, Hamburg.
7 cks, $100, Catalonia, Liverpool.

EXT LOGWOOD.

1000 bxs, $4058, Frisia, Hamburg.
1050 bxs, $2992, Anchoria, Glasgow.
12 cs, $60, City of Paris, Liverpoool.
100 cs, $434, Dorset, Shanghae.

EXTRACT QUERCITRON.

10 bbl, $500, Anchoria, Glasgow.

FLAVINE.

100 cs, $225, N Boynton, Hong Kong.
50 bxs, $612, Anchoria, Glasgow,

FLAXSEED.

1 bg, $3, San Domingo, Cape Hayti.
1 bg, $3, Caracas, Curacao.

FUSTIC.

4320 pcs, $1366, State of Neb, Glasgow.

GASOLINE.

9600 gls, $864, Martha Reed, Bristol.

GINGER.

15 bbls, $300, L Monarch, London.

GLASS WINDOW.

1 cs, $10, C of Alex, Vera Cruz.

GLUCOSE.

5 bbls, $130, Alhambra, Halifax.

GLUE.

1 bbl, $25, City of Alex, Havana.
2 bbls, $34, Emily, Port au Prince.
3 bbls, $7, St Domingo, Turks Island.

GUM

1 cs, $46, Champion, St John, N B.

GUM ARABIC.

4 cs, $235, Newport, Havana
1 kg, $17, Caracas, Curacoa.

GUM TRAG.

1 cs, $15, Newport, Havana.

JALAP.

8 bales, $380, Frisia, Hamburg.

LEAD.

66 pigs, $295, Newport, Havana.

LEECHES

1 pail, $25, Colon, Aspinwall.
1 bx, $12, M E Pennell, Ponce.
2 tubs, $32, St Domingo, St Domingo.

LICORICE ROOT.

2 cs, $5, Newport, Havana.

LIME ACETATE.

564 bgs, $1600, L Monarch, London.
185 bgs, $660, Oder, Bremen.
179 bales. $800, P Monarch, London.

LIME SALTS.

52 cks, $871, Frisia, Hamburg.

LINSEED.

2 kgs, $142, City of Alex, Vera Cruz.

MINERAL WHITE.

30 bbls, $200, Champion, St John, N B.

NUTMEGS.

1 cs, $18, St Domingo, St Domingo.

OCHRE.

1 bbl, $3, St Domingo, Turks Island.

OIL ALMOND.

5 cs, $70, Caracas, La Guayra.

OIL CAKE.

1120000 lbs, $15000, Cornwall, Bristol.
1023365 lbs, $15070, Lake Champlain, L'p'l
52,000 lbs, $780, Edam, Rotterdam.
1100970 lbs, $16406, Romano, Hull.
1291715 lbs, 7950, Britannic, Liverpool.
244750 lbs, $3732, Baltic, Liverpool.

OIL COCOA.

49966 lbs, $3337, C Colon, Barcelona.

OIL COCOANUT.

6 cks, $139, Champion, St John, N B.

OIL COD LIVER.

1 cs, $4, Colon, Aspinwall.
40 cs, $756, Newport, Havana.
6 cs, $27, St Domingo, St Domingo.

OIL CYLINDER.

450 gls, $100, Thingvalla, Copenhagen.

OIL ESSENTIAL.

5 cs, $275, Mosel, Bremen.

OIL LARD.

500 gls, $520, J C Smith, Pt Natal.
500 gls, $480, Arden, Port au Prince.
1220 gls, $1097, Suevia, Hamburg.
346 gls, $300, Childers, Melbourne.
500 gls, $500, Orne, Port Natal.
1000 gls, $888, O Dubrovacki, B Ayres.
480 gls, $460, Karnan, Auckland.

OIL LINSEED.

750 gls, $675, Colon, Aspinwall.
50 gls, $35, Emily, Port au Prince.
90 gls, $50, San Domingo, Turks Island.
10 gls, $8, Caracas, Curacao.
54 gls, $36, St Domingo, Turks Island.
300 gls, $205, St Domingo, St Domingo.

OIL FISH.

46 gls, $23, St Domingo, St Domingo.

OIL LUBRICATING.

255 gls, $60, France, Havre.
25744 gls, $4910, L Monarch, London.
45 gls, $14, Colon, Aspinwall.
100 gls, $60, City of Alex, Vera Cruz.
19246 gls, $3047, Catalonia, Liverpool.
120 gls, $62, Jose E Moore, Sagua.
50 gls, $30, Adelina S, Rosario.
13256 gls, $2400, Edam, Rotterdam.
474 gls, $142, Catalonia, Liverpool.
493 gls, $260, Ponca, Rio Janeiro.
27412, gls, $4910, Belgenland, Antwerp.
15600 gls, $3585, Lake Champlain, Liverp'l
7312 gls, $1300, Thingvalla, Copenhagen.
4800 gls, $2900 lbs, Baltic, Liverpool.

OIL MEAL.

42750 lbs, $910, Pearl, Port Spain.
165 lbs, $3, Vidette, Hamilton.
32500 lbs, $630, Gem, Bridgetown.

OIL NEATSFOOT.

50 gls, $48, Adelina S, Rosario.
100 gls, $98, O Dubrovacki, B Ayres.

OIL OLIVE.

6 cs, $11, Colon, Aspinwall.

OIL PALM.

1 bbl, $19, Alhambra, Halifax.
1 ck, $40, Champion, St John, N B.
1 bbl, $108, St Domingo, St Domingo

OIL PEPPERMINT.

5 cs, $115, Colon, Aspinwall.
26 cs, $1650, per Frisia, Hamburg.

OIL SASSAFRAS.

2 cs, $45, Champion, St John, N B.

OIL SPERM.

50 gls, $80, France, Havre.
40 gls, $48, Colon, Aspinwall.
20 gls, $30, City of Alex, Vera Cruz.
750 gls, $1000, Anchoria, Glasgow.
10 gls, $10, St Domingo, St Domingo.

OIL WHALE

26581 gls, $14620, France, Havre.

OIL WINTERGREEN.

1 cs, $100, Mosel, Bremen.
1 cs, $140, Britannic, Liverpool.

OPIUM.

2 cs, $777, Colon, Aspinwall.

PAINT.

61 pkgs, $236, Colon, Aspinwall.
3 pkgs, $37, Alhambra, Halifax.
22 pkgs, $268, City of Alex, Vera Cruz.
2 pkgs, $58, City of Alex, Havana.
1 pkg, $7, Newport, Havana.
9 pkgs, $115, Adelina S, Rosario.
1 pkg, $6, Champion, St John, N B
1 cs, $25, Catalonia, Liverpool.
3 cs, $125, San Domingo, Turks Island.
5 cs, $75, Caracas, La Guayra.
17 pkgs, $255, Thingvalla, Copenhagen.
41 pkgs, $615, Thingvalla, Christiana.
15 pkgs, $240, O Dubrovacki, Buenos Ayres.
1 bbl, $23, Frisia, Homburg.
4 pkgs, $17, St Domingo, Turks Island.
26 kgs, $120, St Domingo, St Domingo.

PARAFFINE WAX.

6049 bbls, $3700, L Monarch, London.

PEARL ASH.

3 bbls, $126, Saratoga, Havana.

PEPPER.

500 bgs, $4815, L Monarch, London.
3 bgs, $86, Colon, Aspinwall.
30 bgs, $395, City of Alex, Vera Cruz.
5 bgs, $90, Pomona, Montego Bay.
20 bgs, $253. E Villegas, Ponce.
10 bgs, $140, Emily. Port au Prince.
1 bg, $17, San Domingo, Cape Hayti.
7 bgs, $97, I Alberto, Jacmel.
1 bale, $18, St Domingo, St Domingo.

PEPSIN.

1 cs, $190, City of Paris, Liverpool.

PERFUME.

12 cs, $132, France, Havre.
18 cs, $93, Colon, Aspinwall.
2 cs, $19, City of Alex, Vera Cruz.
3000 cs, $7650, City of Alex, Havana.
2 cs, $279, Newport, Havana.
400 cs, $900, N Boynton, Hong Kong.
12 cs, $35, J C Smith, Port Natal.
5 cs, $55, Adelina S, Rosario.
25 cs, $69, Emily, Port au Prince.
1 cs, $250, San Domingo, Turks Island.
216 cs, $694, Childers, Melbourne.
5 cs, $78, Orne, Port Natal.
14 cs, $144, Karnan, Auckland.
25 cs, $70, Lozama, Cape Hayti.

PIMENTO.

1 bale, $20, St Domingo, St Domingo.

PITCH.

1 bbl, $2, Colon, Aspinwall.
12 bbls, $25, Alhambra, Halifax.
20 bbls, $55, Olive Branch, Harbor Grace.
27 bbls, $70, Champion, St John, N B.
100 bbls, $225, Laura, St John's N F.
50 bbls, $140, A Marshall, Yokahama.
5 bbls, $13, St Domingo, Turks Island.
2 bbls, $5, St Domingo, St Domingo.

PHOSPHATE ROCK.

224 tons, $7850, Baltic, Liverpool.

PLASTERS.

20 cs, $2759, Colon, Aspinwall.
4 cs, $252, P Monarch, London.
1 cs, $130, Childers, Melbourne.
2 cs, $35, R Caruana, Matanzas.

POTASH.

2 bbls, $60, Childers, Melbourne.

POTASH IODIDE.

1 cs, $175, Ponca, Rio Janeiro.

PUMICE.

2 bbls, $6, Newport, Havana.
20 bbls, $113, Anita Owen, Havana.

RED LEAD.

2 kegs, $20, Colon, Aspinwall.
10 kegs, $40, Arden, Port au Prince.

ROSIN.

24 bbls, $100, Colon, Aspinwall.
484 bbls, $1700, Oder, Bremen,
5 bbls, $17, Alhambra, Halifax.
759 bbls, $3000, C of Richmond, Liverpool.
7 bbls, $22, City of Alex, Vera Cruz.
6 bbls, $18, City of Alex, Havana.
5 bbls, $19, Olive Branch, Harbor Grace.
1489 bbls, $5908, Edam, Rotterdam.
1000 bbls, $4000, State of Neb, Glasgow.
150 bbls, $650, Adelina S, Rosario.
19 bbls, $93, Champion, St John, N B.
200 bbls, $750, Frisia, Hamburg.
50 bbls, $183, Laura, St Johns, N F.
600 bbls, $1760, Suevia, Hamburg.
50 bbls, $118, Caracas, La Guayra.
300 bbls, $1415, Childers, Melbourne.
500 bbls, $2225, per Mosel, Bremen.
219 bbls, $1207, O Dubrovacki, B Ayres.
3194 bbls, $8700, State of Neb, Glasgow.
500 bbls, $3500, Baltic, Liverpool.
1502 bbls, $8000, Britannic, Liverpool.
300 bbls, $1850, Polly, Buenos Ayres.
40 bbls, $167, St Domingo, St Domingo.

SAFFLOWER.

31 bales, 2000, P Monarch, London.

SAND PAPER.

18 bales, $144, France, Havre.
2 pkgs, $17, Arden, Pt au Prince.
1 cs, $20, L Monarch, London.
5 bdls, $10, Flamborough, Hamilton.
1 cs, $19, Newport, Havana.
2 cs, $40, Anita Owen, Havana.
1 cs, $400, Childers, Melbourne.

SARSARPARILLA

32 bales, $2000, Frisia, Hamburg.

SOAP.

10 cs, $50. Pearl, Port Spain.
5500 cs, $4239, Arden, Port au Prince.
520 cs, $412, J L Mott, Monte Christo.
272 cs, $688, Colon, Aspinwall.
216 cs, $631, Alhambra, Halifax.
2 cs, $7, Flamborough, Hamilton.
1 cs, $9, City of Alex, Vera Cruz.
4 cs, $40, Newport, Havana.
10 cs, $337, N Boynton, Hong Kong.
5051 cs, $3769, Emily, Port au Prince.
1 cs, $5, Orinoco, Hamilton.
2 cs, $25, Caracas, La Guayra.
1440 cs, $1078, I Alberto, Jacmel.
27 cs, $125, Belgenland, Antwerp.
200 cs, $140, Lozama, Cape Hayti.
1 cs, $4, St Domingo, Turks Island.
395 cs, $460, St Domingo, St Domingo.

SODA.

3 cks, $10, Champion, St John, N B.

SODA CAUSTIC.

91 dms, $153, Colon, Aspinwall.
20 dms, $315, Newport, Havana.
10 dms, $171, St Domingo, St Domingo.

SODA SAL.

2 cks, $9, Colon, Aspinwall.
10 cks, $54, St Domingo, St Domingo.

SHELLAC.

1 bx, $8, Colon, Aspinwall.
1 bbl, $38, City of Alex, Vera Cruz.

SPONGE.

34 cs, $670, France, Havre.
4 pkgs, $194, Adelina S, Rosario.
23 bales, $50, Australia, Hamburg.

SULPHUR.

4 bbls, $35, Colon, Aspinwall.
3 bbls, $27, City of Alex, Vera Cruz.

TALC.

5 bgs, $65, Champion, St John, N B.

TALLOW.

27809 lbs, $2325, Wyoming, Liverpool.
118 lbs, $11. J L Mott, Monte Christo.
1051 lbs, $74, Colon, Aspinwall.
4813 lbs, $397, Alhambra, Halifax.
4081 lbs, $300, City of Alex, Vera Cruz.
36800 lbs, $2000, Edam, Rotterdam.
119856 lbs, $9115, State of Neb, Glasgow.
555957 lbs, $41575, Romano, Hull.
67642 lbs, $5400, Anchoria, Glasgow.
740 lbs, $71, Arden, Port au Prince.
1047 lbs, $95, M E Pennell, Ponce.
24000 lbs, $1897, State of Neb, Glasgow.
28600 lbs, $2300, Baltic, Liverpool.
85339 lbs, $6900, Britannic, Liverpool.
617303 lbs, $48850, Thingvalla, Copenhagen
38783 lbs, $3298, St Domingo, St Domingo.

TAR.

5 bbls, $20, Colon, Aspinwall.
20 bbls, $42, City of Alex, Vera Cruz.

28 cs, $295, Newport, Havana.
20 bbls, $65, Olive Branch, Harbor Grace.
14 bbls, $42, Champion, St John, N B.
5 bbls, $16, Emily, Port au Prince.
50 bbls, $162, Laura, St Johns, N F.
6 bbls, $19, Anita Owen, Havana.
1000 bbls, $2825, State of Neb, Glasgow.
4 bbls, $15, St Domingo, Turks Island.
1 bbl, $4, St Domingo, St Domingo.

TURPENTINE.

2500 gls, $1550, Sheila, Calcutta.
100 gls, $75, Aspatogen, Pictou, N S.
80 gls, $50, Colon, Aspinwall.
400 gls, $226, Halhambra, Halifax.
20 gls, $16, City of Alex, Vera Cruz.
500 gls, $355, N Boynton, Hong Kong.
1300 gls, $760, Adelina S, Rosano.
729 gls, $407, Champion, St John, N B.
239 gls, $147, Laura, St Johns, N F.
800 gls, $430, Childers, Melbourne.
500 gls, $325, A Marshall, Yokohama.

UMBER.

1 cs, $7, Aspinwall.

VALERIAN ROOT.

1 bale, $18, Newport, Havana.

VARNISH.

10 gls, $10, Colon, Aspinwall.
120 gls, $135, City of Alex, Vera Cruz.
80, gls, $125, J C Smith, Port Natal.
480 gls, $553, Adelina S, Rosario.
296 gls, $742, Childers, Melbourne.
320 gls, $350, O Dubrovacki, B Ayres.
180 gls, $150, State of Neb, Glasgow.
20 gls, $95, Polly, Buenos Ayres.
370 gls, $500, Thingvalla, Copenhagen.
10 gls, $33, St Domingo, St Domingo.

WHITE LEAD.

1 pail, $1, Colon, Aspinwall.
3 cs, $21, St Domingo, St Domingo.

WHITING.

3 bbls, $15, Colon, Aspinwall.
6 bbls, $14 City of Alex, Vera Cruz.
5 cs, $11, Newport, Havana.
8 bbls, $17, Anita Owen, Havana.

ZINC OXIDE.

20 kgs, $88, Colon, Aspinwall.

ZINC WHITE.

2 bbls, $20, City of Alex, Vera Cruz.

Boston Exports.

ACID.

55 cbys, Vantage, Halifax.
2 cbys, Charlie, Tignish, P E I.
30 cbys, Arthur, Halifax.

ALCOHOL.

2 pchns, T Bell, St John, N B.
100 bbls, Eugenia, Cape de Verde.

ANTIMONY.

19 cks, St Ronans, London.

BROMIDE POTASS.

20 cs, St Ronans, London.

BRUSHES.

1 cs, Worcester, Halifax.

CANDLES.

30 cs, Worcester, Halifax.

CORK.

1 bg, Dahlia, Vogler's Cove, N S.

DRUGS.

6 cs, Worcester, Halifax.

DYEWOODS.

4 bbls, Dominion, Yarmouth.

EXTRACT LOGWOOD.

500 bxs, St Ronans, London.

GLASS WINDOW.

1 cs, Eugenia, Cape de Verde.

MANGANESE.

5 cks, St Ronans, London.

NAVAL STORES.

bbls, Charlie, Tignish, P E I.

OIL CAKE.

2915 bgs, Marathon, Liverpool.
485 bgs, St Ronans, London.

OIL COD LIVER.

12 bbls, Eugenia, Cape de Verde.

OIL LARD.

300 cs, Carrie Wyman, Valparaiso.

OIL LINSEED.

25 cs, Eugenia, Cape de Verde.
7 bbls, Pearl, Windsor, N S.

OIL LUBRICATING.

220 bbls, Marathon, Liverpool.
200 bbls, St Ronans, Liverpool.
8 bbls, Worcester, Halifax.

OIL MINERAL.

350 bbls, St Ronans, London.
50 bbls, Iberian, Liverpool.

PAINT.

15 cs, Marathon, Liverpool.
1 cs, Charlie, Tignish, P E I.
100 kgs and 3 cs, Eugenia, Cape de Verde,
40 cs, Rapid Transit, Hayti.
39 kgs, Pearl, Windsor, N S.
12 cs, Worcester, Halifax.

PETROLEUM.

4 bbls, Dahlia, Vogler's Cove, N S.
2 bbls, 1 cs, Libbie T, Parsboro, N S.
23 bbls, J Millard, Sydney, C B.
180 bbls, G G King, St John, N B.
20 bbls, Charlie, Tignish, P E I.
30 bbls, Stella, Halifax.
12 bbls, Arthur, Halifax.
6000 cs, Carrie Wyman, Valparaiso.
200 cs, Eugenia, Cape de Verde.
100 cs, rapid Transit, Hayti.
4 bbls, Pearl, Windsor, N S.
20 bbls, Vesta, Charlottetown.

PITCH.

33 bbls, Vesta, Charlottetown.

QUICKSILVER.

1 pkg, Worcester, Halifax.

TALLOW.

415 tics, St Ronans, London.
9 hhds, Iberian, Liverpool.

TAR.

5 bbls, Dominion, Yarmouth.

TURPENTINE.

200 cs, Carrie Wyman, Valparaiso.

ROOTS.

4 bgs, Ronans, London.

SOAP.

1000 bxs, Rapid Transit, Hayti.

Baltimore Exports.

BARK QUERCITRON.

563 bgs, Phoenician, Liverpool.
267 bgs, Madrid, Rotterdam.

BEESWAX.

8530 lbs, Phoenician, Liverpool.

CANDLES.

80 lbs, Mary Jane & E, Governor's Harbor.

EXTRACT QUERCITRON.

50 bxs, Phoenician, Livepool.
931 bxs, Nurnburg, Bremen.

OIL CAKE

1559 bgs, Phoenician, Liverpool.

PETROLEUM.

380873 gls, Union, Bremen.
43 gls, Mary Jane & E, Governor's Harbor.

SOAP.

4 bxs, Mary Jane & E, Governor's Harbor.

TAR.

2 bbls, Mary Jane & E, Governor's Harbor.

Philadelphia Exports.

ACID MURIATIC.

6 cbys, $20, F Lambrith, Cienfuegos.

ACID SULPHURIC.

75 cbys, $300, F Lambrith, Cienfuegos,

BARK QUERCITRON.

10 tons, Pennsylvania, Liverpool.

CARBON

100 cks, Br Prince, Liverpool.

CHALK.

1 hhd, $8, F Lambrith, Cienfuegos.

DRUGS.

1 bx, Br Prince, Liverpool.

DYESTUFFS.

10 cs, Pennsylvania, Liverpool.

EXTRACT BARK.

54 pkgs, Br Prince, Liverpool.
8 pkgs, Pennsylvania, Liverpool.

OIL CAKE.

1368 bgs, Br Prince, Liverpool.
75 tons, Pennsylvania, Liverpool.

OIL LARD.

10 bbls, $419, Modena, Demerara.

OIL LUBRICATING.

30 bbls, Br Prince, Liverpool.

OIL PARAFFINE.

485 bbls, Br Prince, Liverpool.
400 bbls, Pennsylvania, Liverpool.

PITCH.

874 tons, $2622, Matu, Genoa.
50 bbls, $132, Modena, Demerara.

SOAP.

63 bbls, Br Prince, Liverpool.
720 bxs, $1797, Modena, Demerara.

TAR.

30 bbls, $69, Modena, Demerara.

New Orleans Exports.

OIL CAKE.

4316 bgs, Explorer, Liverpool.

ROSIN.

143 bbls, Susan Scranton, Havana.

SOAP.

14 bxs, E B Ward, Belize.

SOAP STOCK.

359 bbls, Susan Scranton, Havana.

Portland Exports.

ASHES.

139 bbls, Dominion, Liverpool.

EXTRACT.

47 bbls, Dominion, Liverpool.

EXTRACT BARK.

184 bbls, Circassian, Liverpool.

POTASH.

48 bbls, Circassian, Liverpool.

San Francisco Exports

ACID

5 cs, Idaho, Victoria.
4 cs, Eureka, Honolulu.
3 cs, Caibarien, Honolulu.

BORAX.

2 cs, Lotus, Mexico.

BRUSHES.

3 cs, Idaho, Victoria,

CANDLES

90 bxs, Kalakaua, Honolulu.
300 bxs, Lotus, Mexico.
80 bxs, Wm G Irwin, Honolulu.
42 bxs, W H Meyer, Honolulu.
76 bxs, Caibarien, Honolulu.

CORKS.

1 bale, Caibarien, Honolulu.

DRUGS.

5 cs, Kalakaua, Honolulu.
13 cs, Idaho, Victoria.
3 cs, Lotus, Mexico.
1 cs, J D Spreckels, Kahului.
58 cs, Caibarien, Honolulu.

GASOLENE.

110 gls, W H Meyer, Honolulu.

GLASS WINDOW.

3 bxs, Caibarien, Honolulu.
4 bxs, Idaho, Victoria.
1 bx, Wm G Irwin, Honolulu.
2 bxs, W H Meyer, Honolulu.

OIL

5 cs, Kalakaua, Honolulu.
3 bbls, J D Spreckels, Kahului.
2 cs, Wm G Irwin, Honolulu.
20 bbls, 3 cs, Caibarien, Honululu.

OIL LARD.

76 bbls, W G Irwin, Honolulu.

OIL LINSEED

1 cs, Wm G Irwin, Honolulu.

OIL NUT.

39 cs, Kalakau, Honolulu.
70 cs, W H Meyer, Honolulu.
150 cs, Caibarien, Honolulu.

OIL NEATSFOOT.

1 bbl, 2 cs, Caibarien, Honolulu.

PAINT.

2 cs, Wm G Irwin, Honolulu.
2cs, Caibarien, Honolulu.

PETROLEUM.

240 cs, Idaho, Victoria,
580 cs, Lotus, Mexico,
75 cs, J D Spreckels, Kahului.
50 cs, Wm G Irwin, Honolulu.
1 cs, Caibarien, Honolulu.

QUICKSILVER.

150 flks, Lotus, Mexico.

SAGO.

20 bgs, Lotus, Mexico.

SOAP.

1 cs, Kalakaua, Honolulu.
25 cs, Eureka, Honolulu.
100 bxs, Wm G Irvin, Honolulu.
2 cs, W H Meyer, Honolulu.
3 bxs, Caibarien, Honolulu.

SODA.

10 dms, Idaho, Victoria.

TAR.

2 bbls, J D Spreckels, Kahului.

WHITE LEAD.

5 cs, Lotus, Mexico,

Exports to the United States.

FROM CALCUTTA.

To New York, per King Cenric, March 23, 2293 bgs, saltpetre.

FROM COLOMBO.

To New York, per str Bellerophon, via London, March 21st, 12727 lbs, Cinchona.

TOTAL PACKAGES AND VALUES OF IMPORTS

As returned by the Custom House for the week ending May 5, 1882:

	Quantity.	Value.
Glass	11,925	25,159
Glass plate	115	11,060
Looking glass plate	75	10,660
Annatto	13	124
Acids	10	129
Aniline colors	159	20,310
Argols	265	48,634
Aloes	141	1,350
Albumen	5	761
Alizarine	90	18,238
Bark Peruvian	754	26,367
Barytes	11	644
Bleaching powder	1,358	12,577
Brimstone, tons		24,897
Borax	17	477
Chemical salts	21	758
Chalk		220
Cochineal	7	250
Cudbear	5	567
Dextrine	120	978
Dyewood extract	85	2,690
Divi Divi	394	423
Fish sounds	19	912
Glucose	50	1,496
Glycerine	106	22,079
Gum arabic	175	9,507
Gum copaiba	11	440
Gum copal	317	3,411
Gum guiac	3	45
Gum tragacanth	111	7,755
Gum, other	5	996
Glue	141	4,316
Isinglass	20	1,410
Insect powder	127	2,844
Indigo	256	40,527
Indigo, extract of	15	781
Iodine,	26	6,116
Lac dye	100	5,040
Nutgalls	40	1,114
Ochre	189	745
Orchilla liquor	4	600
Oil bergamot	5	294
Oil, cod	203	3,346
Oil, cocoanut	150	3,337
Oil juniper	2	80
Oil lemon	5	257
Oil, olive	4	16
Oil palm	236	16,875
Oil, rose	1	1,096
Oil thyme	20	738
Oil, sandalwood	2	316
Oil, essential	3	101
Oil, tanners	5	429
Paints		17,553
Potash carb	48	2,515
Potash, chlo	520	8,529
Quinine	8	12,182
Quicksilver	300	8,723
Saltpetre	1,531	10,294
Shellac	215	6,321
Senna	6	174
Soda ash	1,945	44,896
Soda bicarb	560	3,168
Soda caustic	2,618	37,145
Sponges	34	737
Sumac, ext of	50	898
Ultramarine	45	2,372
Varnish	66	4,324
Vermilion	1	299
Yellow berries	74	1,800
Other drugs		6,737
Gelatine		1,512
Lead, pigs	3,700	14,626
Ginger		834
Nutmegs		52
Pimento		2,458
Brazilwood		900
Corkwood		9,977
Fustic		1,316
Logwood, M. lbs	769	6,499
Clay		7,404
Corks		1,298
Cocoa, bags	2,262	31,180
Guano		39
Perfumery	12	346
Seeds		1,334
Fennel seed		129
Linseed	1,398	5,556
Rape seed		647
Soap	6	233
Terra alba		1,864

Baltimore Exports.

Principal articles exported from Baltimore to foreign countries since 1st January, 1882, and compared with same time 1881:

Articles.	This week.	Previously.	Same time '81
Bark quer'rn, bgs.	830	16223	17685
" " hhds		86	80
Spts. turp., gls			
Rosin, bbls		19335	11406
Oil Cake, pkgs	1559	9604	10101
Petroleum, gls	405866	3295415	2325101
Candles, lbs	80	21680	8448
Tallow, lbs		317620	796648

Baltimore Imports.

Comparative statement of the imports at the port of Baltimore, commencing January 1st, 1882 and 1881:

Articles.	This week.	Previously.	Same time '81
Agricultural salt, tons	465	3159	11048
Brimst'ne & sulp'r, tns.		7130	6158
Nitrate of soda, bgs		11380	8986
S. turpentine, bbls	471	4915	5577
Rosin, bbls	2064	34702	36156
Tar, bbls	187	2331	3411

Baltimore Petroleum Charters.

The following vessels are loading or engaged to load petroleum at Baltimore:

	Refined.
Ger ship Clara, Bre. Ant. or Ham	bbls. 7,000
Ger ship Stella, Bremen	bbls. 8,000
Rus ship Syskonen, Trieste	bbls. 6,500
Nor bk Ragnhild, Hamburg	bbls. 3,300
	Residuum.
Ital. bark Enrico, Liverpool	bbls. 2,600

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FROM JANUARY 1, 1882 TO MAY 1 1882.

COUNTRIES.	Acid.	Alcohol.		Bark Peru.		Bark Quercn.		Beeswax.		Carbon.	Dye Extracts	Flaxseed.		Glue.	Glucose.	Grape Sugar.	Lime Acetate.
	Val.	Gls.	Val	Pkgs.	Val.	Pkgs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.	Val.	Val.	Bush.	Val.	Val.	Val.	Val.	Val.
Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	142	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Argentine Republic	.....	72940	25543	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99	.....	.....	258	.....	4866	.....
Australia and New Zealand	.....	3488	3481	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Austria	.....	35860	11575	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5258	.....	.....	270	.....	.....	.....
Belgium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....
Brazil	12	65	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British East Indies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	586	30	.....	.....
" West Indies	911	300	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Guiana	4825	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canary Islands	.....	20753	7613	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central America	73	2529	959	.....	.....	.....	.....	422	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chili	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	320	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
China	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cuba	11445	477	169	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	.....	.....	.....	1735	.....	.....	.....
Danish West Indies	1639	5351	1810	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denmark	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2463	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dutch East Indies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" West Indies	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	87	.....	.....	.....
Dutch Guiana	.....	43702	15300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egypt	397	9343	3986	2454	99873	1861	2770	5651	2016	4008	14982	134960	181250	399	.....	16947	21363
England	.....	995472	389134	.....	.....	3711	6600	.....	.....	1840	426	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
France	.....	3551	1129	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
French West Indies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6852	161982	.....	.....	1215	.....	.....	2665
Germany	.....	263699	92164	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gibraltar	254	127	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	69	.....	.....	.....
Hayti and San Domingo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ireland	.....	106193	35581	6	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3380	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japan	952	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	616	.....	.....	563	.....	.....	.....
Mexico	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13849	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Netherlands	.....	2388	848	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	120	1300	814	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North America, etc	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	661	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peru	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Philippine Islands	132	12125	4397	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	.....
Porto Rico	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	612	560	.....	.....	.....	1540	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portugal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sandwich Islands	.....	2745	3070	.....	.....	522	1775	4500	600	.....	4340	.....	.....	.....	.....	452	6450
Scotland	.....	186185	67891	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spain	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sweden	.....	103293	34403	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turkey	381	102795	34792	.....	.....	.....	.....	3166	1355	116	671	.....	.....	252	.....	.....	.....
United States of Colombia	.....	147271	52488	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uruguay	339	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	38	.....	.....	.....
Venezuela	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	21464	2120652	786368	2460	100123	6706	11705	14142	4281	14444	211643	134960	181250	5542	30	22267	30472

COUNTRIES	Oil Cake.		Oil Cottonseed.		Oil Essential.	Oil Fish.		Oil Lard.		Oil Linseed.		Oil Lubricating.		Oil Peppermint.		Oil Sperm.		Oil Whale.	
	Tons	Val.	Gls.	Val.	Val.	Gal.	Val.	Gls.	Val.	Gls.	Val.	Gls.	Val.	Pkgs.	Val.	Gls.	Val.	Gls.	Val.
Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2296	2189	.....	.....	5	2	.....	.....	50	60	.....	.....
Argentine Republic	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2870	1805	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australia and New Zealand	.....	.....	1931	1275	.....	4642	2490	3266	3024	60	42	7012	3813	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Austria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9634	1608	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belgium	362	11898	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	283649	52041	5	325	280	382	.....	.....
Brazil	.....	.....	2000	1220	105	.....	.....	8689	8341	36	30	6428	1940	.....	.....	438	699	50	33
British East Indies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" West Indies	812	33741	3737	1859	325	391	178	2535	2326	1230	767	810	344	.....	.....	.....	.....	493	294
" Guiana	71½	2696	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3940	3691	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canary Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central America	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	.....	.....	113	106	989	614	10	9	.....	.....	10	7	.....	.....
Chili	.....	.....	1680	865	.....	.....	.....	2760	2614	10	10	1330	723	.....	.....	60	86	.....	.....
China	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cuba	.....	.....	.....	.....	112	943	306	1447	1255	2812	1886	8056	2664	.....	.....	569	630	.....	.....
Danish West Indies	19½	828	47	24	.....	.....	.....	196	176	719	433	302	151	.....	.....	50	68	.....	.....
Denmark	17	480	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11945	2442	1	266	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dutch East Indies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" West Indies	.....	.....	299	153	.....	.....	.....	209	192	242	180	251	145	.....	.....	55	62	49	24
" Guiana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egypt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	325	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
England	40773	1214227	8315	4898	632	126485	41679	44863	38767	1710	1050	664283	155098	103	6205	75801	75734	.....	.....
France	14	680	10282	5091	2061	.....	.....	28664	23113	.....	.....	103051	40291	27	3850	.....	.....	23065	11072
French West Indies	.....	.....	35563	16960	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germany	1584	46240	9500	4816	17454	49769	18869	4177	3697	.....	.....	207851	43212	157	16080	602	522	.....	.....
Gibraltar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hayti and San Domingo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	613	566	1627	1132	367	175	.....	.....	147	185	35	14
Ireland	381½	10997	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	4249	983	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexico	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	45	22	1381	1144	4033	2512	23207	6236	.....	.....	1211	1350	201	131
Netherlands	580	19497	225	90	.....	12228	5705	5438	4100	.....	.....	223605	58917	10	750	.....	.....	.....	.....
North America, etc	4	131	48	25	216	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	502	285	1	70	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peru	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	574	374	989	881	1250	361	.....	.....	40	60	.....	.....
Philippine Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Porto Rico	3½	155	.....	.....	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	945	207	.....	.....	10	12	.....	.....
Portugal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sandwich Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scotland	42801½	128185	.....	.....	.....	8837	2468	9160	8148	.....	.....	268859	49455	.....	.....	12528	13441	.....	.....
Spain	14	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	35	13745	4075	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sweden	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turkey	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States of Colombia	.....	.....	10	8	322	10	5	6540	5737	5680	4225	3219	1588	.....	.....	508	530	.....	.....
Uruguay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	130	155	.....	.....
Venezuela	.....	.....	348	180	16	.....	.....	336	313	532	406	210	100	.....	.....	10	11	5	2
Total	489161½	1470257	73986	37464	23414	203447	71896	127197	110037	20779	14251	1848295	429114	304	27546	92499	93987	23898	1157

COUNTRIES.	Palmitic	Paraffine Wax.		Pitch		Rosin.		Sperm aceti.	Sponge	Tallow.		Tar.		Turp'e.		Varish	
	Val.	Lbs.	Val.	Bbls.	Val.	Bbls.	Val.	Val.	Value.	Tons.	Val.	Bbls.	Val.	Gls.	Val.	Gls.	Val.
Africa	.....	.....	.....	10	28	270	720	.....	.....	1	180	.....	.....	2904	1883	200	170
Argentine Republic	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1782	8357	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11220	6792	509	585
Australia and New Zealand	8954	.....	.....	16	47	2559	10801	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	40	73249	45022	2809	6404
Austria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1780	7950	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belgium	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	12801	41877	.....	.....	62½	11200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brazil	343	.....	.....	.....	.....	6779	22651	.....	.....	4½	920	.....	.....	23086	14462	447	782
British East Indies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1000	3500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4000	2378	.....	.....
" West Indies	1469	.....	.....	124	405	565	2313	.....	.....	22½	3690	263	993	2999	1744	969	1297
" Guiana	.....	.....	.....	355	857	95	285	.....	.....	1	163	75	242	750	444	30	27
Canary Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	11	110	70	110	132
Central America	1332	.....	.....	16	45	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	39	113	150	99	61	90
Chili	1482	.....	.....	50	125	200	821	.....	455	.....	.....	.....	.....	7000	4368	766	1183
China	.....	.....	.....	370	904	75	255	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	412	3780	2328	665	800
Cuba	3338	3447	190	87	218	543	1891	.....	.....	17½	2755	729	2359	17623	6578	2564	2841
Danish West Indies	537	.....	.....	39	108	13	35	.....	.....	2	323	23	43	104	64	105	116
Denmark	525	.....	.....	.....	.....	505	1700	.....	.....	143	24780	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	82
Dutch East Indies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" West Indies	253	.....	.....	21	50	215	873	.....	5	8½	2002	128	529	.....	.....	44	32
" Guiana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	½	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egypt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
England	6880	3485191	205939	100	230	22040	111460	3359	18752	2982	489859	.....	.....	99343	60760	6424	9125
France	410	.....	.....	.....	.....	1500	5230	.....	5902	43	6700	1500	3444	.....	.....	1100	4055
French West Indies	87	.....	.....	10	25	10	42	.....	.....	1	160	32	113	50	30	10	14
Germany	800	8516	520	.....	.....	8119	29570	3617	2800	25½	5562	.....	.....	.....	.....	4131	8651
Gibraltar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hayti and San Domingo	2820	.....	.....	16	38	275	1316	.....	20	34½	4760	284	1185	2115	1010	22	47
Ireland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	2267	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10000	6200	.....	.....
Japan	150	.....	.....	50	118	205	1023	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	80	2250	1396	.....	.....
Mexico	6440	.....	.....	5	15	5	17	.....	109	63¼	10519	403	1355	1442	874	3787	5406
Netherlands	265	.....	.....	.....	.....	8610	31782	.....	2816	278½	41147	.....	.....	.....	.....	530	2419
North America, etc	531	.....	.....	927	2157	766	3552	.....	.....	11¼	1843	1795	4997	4457	2304	1465	1368
Peru	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	871	3775	.....	.....	1	130	20	70	1200	731	.....	.....
Phillipine Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Porto Rico	919	6959	450	54	138	247	1031	.....	.....	5	1123	57	183	1139	659	160	207
Portugal	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	980	3800	.....	.....	6	865	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3243	15350	.....	.....	114	18300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sandwich Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scotland	160	306721	20295	.....	.....	6116	30257	.....	.....	1178¼	196620	.....	.....	.....	.....	4149	6440
Spain	564	.....	.....	.....	.....	227	610	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	16	10	6	110	485
Sweden	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turkey	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States of Colombia	9792	704	108	119	328	143	609	.....	122	12¼	2142	149	618	6457	4019	1072	1426
Uruguay	508	.....	.....	.....	.....	2370	14911	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2280	1425	1195	796
Venezuela	962	.....	.....	1	2	691	2833	.....	.....	12	2144	90	400	1094	659	649	757
Total	49350	3811536	227502	2206	5206	80904	363456	6976	30964	5034	827327	5730	17203	278761	165325	34108	55097

Boston Exports.

Comparative statement of the Exports at the port of Boston, commencing September 1, 1880 and 1881.

Articles.	Past week	Previously.	Last year
Ashes, Pot & Pearl, bbls	.....	49	443
Beeswax, pkgs	.....	6	65
Candles	bxs 13	2547	3257
Indigo, cases	.....	26	12
Linseed, bags	.....	3348	.....
Rosin, bbls	26	3205	3019
Spirits Turpentine	.....	927	375
Tar	bbls. 31	807	523
Pitch	bbls. 3	2089	1856
Pepper	bags. 10	4	1046
Oil	bbls. 2399	139336	113907
Sumac	bgs.	1042	100
Saltpetre, foreign	bgs.	.....	3
Saltpetre, coastwise	bgs.	274	500
Soap	bxs. 2000	41752	60235
Tallow, bbls	856	24801	32825

Boston Imports.

Comparative statement of the Imports at the port of Boston, commencing September 1, 1880 and 1881.

Articles.	Past week.	Previously.	Last year.
Ashes, Pot & Pearl, bbls	4	737	1555
Brimstone, tons	.....	2600	4567
" cantars	.....	19480	.....
Cassia, mats	.....	.....	50
Cocoa, bgs	.....	2899	1621
Logwood, tons	177	18897	17487
Fustic, tons	.....	144	624
" pieces	.....	27610	7613
Sapanwood, pcs	.....	.....	200
" piculs	.....	310	173
" tons	.....	.....	109
Glass, bxs	.....	102359	172167
Indigo, pkgs	.....	1888	963
Lac Dye, cases	.....	.....	.....
Lead, pigs	1045	20419	9976
Linseed, bgs	.....	.....	20
Rosin, bbls	.....	15895	17933
Turpentine	.....	.....	157
Spirits Turpentine	.....	5241	4295
Pitch	.....	119	4606
Tar	.....	4321	4749
Oils—			
Wh. & Sp., bbls	.....	187	903
Linseed, cks	.....	165	25
Palm, pkgs	.....	4156	3596
Olive, bkts	.....	3790	1480
" cks	.....	480	347
Pepper, bgs	.....	7069	2361
Saltpetre, bags	.....	4310	2316
Sumac, foreign, bgs	490	30155	28808
" coastwise bgs	.....	2618	2225

Values of Imports at Boston.

For the week ended April 28, 1882.

	Value.
Window Glass	$4,427
Clay	3,742
Chemicals	22,320
Paints	718
Gypsum	279
Dyewoods	10,343
Oil Olive	3,740
Oil Palm	36,791
Gums	1,888

Values of Exports from Boston.

For the week ended April 28, 1882.

	Value.
Acids	$49
Candles	232
Drugs and Chemicals	2,656
Naval stores—	
Rosin and Turpentine	339
Tar and pitch	606
Oils—	
Refined Petroleum	10,446
Lard	63
Lubricating	6,106
Oil cake	14,481
Paints	1,087
Soap	2,356
Wax	6,049

Departure of Steamers.

FROM NEW YORK.

Steamers	Sails.	Destination.
Gallia	May 10	Liverpool
Galatia	May 10	London
Canada	May 10	Havre
Rotterdam	May 10	Rotterdam
Adriatic	May 11	Liverpool
Wieland	May 11	Hamburg
City of Berlin	May 13	Liverpool
Vincenzo Florio	May 13	Mediterra'n
Ethiopia	May 13	Glasgow
Otranto	May 13	Hull
Wm Burkitt	May 13	Leith
Egyptian Monarch	May 13	London
Labrador	May 17	Havre
City of Brussels	May 18	Liverpool
Westphalia	May 18	Hamburg
De Ruyter	May 20	Antwerp
St. Germain	May 24	Havre
Lessing	May 25	Hamburg
Hermann	May 27	Antwerp
Chateau Leoville	May 27	Bordeaux

FROM BOSTON.

Atlas	May 13	Liverpool
Victoria	May 16	Liverpool
Parthia	May 20	Liverpool

FROM BALTIMORE.

Baltimore	May 11	Bremen
Hibernian	May 16	Liverpool
Leipzig	May 18	Bremen
Ohio	May 25	Bremen
Strassburg	June 1	Bremen

FOREIGN TRADE REPORTS.

Calcutta.

Under date of March 28, 1882, Messrs. Whitney Bros. & Co., say:

Castor oil—We have no change to note in quotations. Sales of about 2000 cases. Seconds are reported for England.

Cutch—Our quotations are for bags, and in the absence of business are quite nominal. 500 bxs Diamond M M in slabs sold at Rs 9-4-0.

Linseed—The market is a little firmer.

Saltpetre—Supplies are rather better and prices are a trifle easier in consequence; sales of about 50 tons, chiefly for America, are reported.

Shellac—A moderate business doing in native leaf at £36@£40.

Turmeric—Supplies are larger, and prices show a small decline.

Liverpool.

Under date of April 21, 1882, Messrs. Rooke, Spence & Co. say:

The market for chemicals generally has been very steady during the past week.

Acids—Tartaric uninquired for, foreign at 1/8, and English at 1/8¾ per lb. Citric quiet at 2/1 per lb. Oxalic dull at 6½d per lb.

Soda—Soda ash continues in demand at 1 5-16 @1 9-16d per degree. Caustic soda in steady request at £8 5/ for cream, £8 12/6 for 60 white, and £9 15/ for 70%. Bicarbonate dull at £9 per ton. Soda crystals very firm at £3 10/@3 12/6 per ton. Hyposulphate dull at £10 per ton. Phosphate selling at 20/ per cwt. Saltcake firm at 34/ per ton. Refined borax selling readily at £60 per ton.

Potash—Prussiate in request, yellow at 10¼d, and red at 1/10d. Chlorate offering at 5⅞@6d per lb. Bichrome quiet at 6d. Muriate: 80% very firm; value £9 12/6 per ton. Saltpetre without change, barrels at 30/, and 30/6 per cwt for kegs.

Ammonia—Sal-ammoniac continues in request at 45/ for first and 44/ per cwt for second quality. Muriate uninquired for; white at £32, and gray at £30 per ton. Carbonate firm at 6¼ @6½d per lb. Sulphurate neglected; gray £20 15/, white £21 10/ on spot, gray f o b Hull prompt at £20 15 per ton.

Alum in more demand. Lump, tierces £6, half tierces or barrels £6 2/6: ground, tierces £6 12/6, half tierces, barrels or bags, £6 15/ per ton Aluminoferric cake (14% alumina guaranteed), for sizing news and other papers, in request, for home trade and export, at £3 2/6 loose slabs, and £3 10/ tierces.

Sulphur firm, roll at £8 12/6, flour at £11 10/ per ton.

Lime—Bleaching powder in improved demand at £4 per ton. Acetate flat, and large sales made at £12 10/ per ton.

Magnesia steady. Carbonate 43/ per cwt, and calcined 1/9 per lb.

Arsenic selling; powdered £10 12/6@10 15/ per ton, lump at £26 per ton.

Phosphorus firmly held. Wedges at 1/11@2/, and sticks at 2/@2/1 per lb. Amor 3/11 per lb.

Iron—Copperas dull at 43/6 per ton.

Copper—Sulphate firm and in request at £19 10/ per ton. Verdegris selling at from 9@11d per lb, as in condition.

Lead—Sugar quiet; white at 35/6, and brown at 24/6 per cwt. Nitrate 28/ per cwt.

Under date of April 20, 1882, Mr. Geo. G. Blackwell says:

Minerals have been rather firm during the week, and a fair business has been done at good prices. Barytes continues in good demand, and best lump carbonate is very scarce at 87/6@90/; seconds, 70/@72/6; common, 62/6@65/; finely ground, £6@7 10/. Sulphate is also in request, and selected lumps are selling at 42/6@45/; first-class, 22/; good, 20/; extra quality ground, 82/6/; best, 75/; good, 60/@62/6; fair, 47/6@50/; common, 45/. China clay: Finest quality, 42/6@45/; good, 32/6@35/; fair, 22/6. Cryolite: Finest lump, £23 10/; seconds, £22. Fullers-earth in fair request: Kiln dried lump, 50/; ground, 70/; impalpable, £8 10/. French chalk: Our arrivals this week amount to 500 bags, but as little or none went into store prices are maintained and firm at £5 10/ for best quality. Rottenstone: Best lump, £10; smalls, £7. Bauxite (hydrate of alumina): Extra quality, 25/; first, 20/; seconds, 16/; thirds, 12/. Antimony ore: Best, £18 10/; crude, £24. Plumbago: Best, £19@20; good, £10@12. Pyrites, iron and cupreous, 6d per unit. Resin: Good medium, £8. Pumicestone, selected lumps, £10; smalls, £7 10/@8.

Chemicals—The market for chemicals has been steady this week, with little change in prices. Soda ash 1 7-16d; caustic soda, 60 per cent. white, £8 12/6; cream, £8 5/; 70% white, £9 15/; bicarbonate £8 15@8 17/6. Chlorate of potash, 5⅞@6d per lb. Bichromate 6d. Bleaching powder, £4. Saltcake, 34/@35/. Soda crystals, £3 10/. Alum: Lump, £6 5/@6 7/6; ground, £7 5/. Alum cake, £3 15/@3 17/6. Saltpetre: Crystals, £32; ground, £33. Sulphur: Roll £8 15/ flour, £11 15/. Copperas, 45/; in bulk at works, 22/6. Arsenic: Best refined Cornish, £10 10/; grey, £8. Sulphate of copper, best, £19 10@20. Metallic sodium, 7/6 per lb. Chloride of calcium, 60/. Metallic cadmium, 7/9 per lb. Chloride of barium, 1/6 per lb. Chlorate of soda, 1/3 per lb. Nitrate of strontia, 51/6@52/. Tungstate of soda firm at 90/. Blanc fix, £9. Nitrate of baryta, for chemical purposes, 33/; best refined, 34/; double refined, 35/6. Carbonate of magnesia, 52/. Manganese: Sulphate firm at £21. Borate, 9@11d per lb. Chloride, £23 10/@24. Acetate keeps scarce. Nickel salts, for plating, 2/ per lb. Sal ammoniac, best, 45/6; seconds, 44/6. Muriate of ammonia: White, 32/6; grey, 30/6. Sulphate of alumina, £6. Muriate of potash, £9 15/. Kieserite, 60/. Kainite, 32/6. Hydrate of alumina, £21 for quantities. Nitrate of soda, 15/3. Epsom salts, £3 5/. Montreal potashes, 29/6@29/9. Shellac: Orange, £9 15/; good, £9. Carbonate of potash, 30/. Verdegris, 10d@1/ per lb. Picric acid, crystals, 1/6@1/7 per lb.

Colors—The demand reported last week has been well maintained. Ochre: Finest Oxfordshire, £10; Derbyshire, 65/; Devonshire, 62/6; Irish, 67/6; French, J. C., 85/@87/6; J C L, 95; J F, £8; golden, very prime, £20 10/; good, £18@19. Umber: Turkey is firm at 85/@87/6; Devonshire, 65/. Starch powder, 32/6@35/. White lead, £19 10/. Red lead, refined, £18 10/; ditto for glassmakers, £19 10/. Litharge, £19. Orange lead, £27 0/. Oxide of zinc: V. M. No. 1, £22 5/; No 2, £21 5/; gray, £19. Venetian reds, £4@10. Cobalt: Prepared oxide, 11/; black, 10/; blue, 6/6. Zaffres: No. 1, 3/; No. 2, 2/6; No. 3, 2/. Terra Alba: Finest white, 55/; fair, 45/. Rouge: Best, £23 10/; ditto for jewelers, 1/ per lb. Emerald green, 1/ per lb. Yellow chrome, 1/ per lb.

Liverpool Chemical Market.

Mr. W. H. Morrison sends us the following quotations under date of April 22.

	Prompt.
Soda ash carb 48/58, % per cwt	1 7-16
Soda ash caustic 48 % upwards, per cwt	1 7-16
Caustic soda bottoms 58 %, per ton	6 0 0
Caustic cream 60/62, per ton	8 5 0
Caustic white 60/62, per ton	8 12 6
Caustic white 70/72, per ton	9 12 6
Caustic white 76 %, per ton	
Caustic potash, per ton net	29 0 0
Chlorate potash, per lb	5¾
Soda crystals, per ton	3 2 6
Bicarb of soda, per ton	8 12 6
Salt cake, f. o. r. (95%) per ton	1 13 6
Bleaching powder 35 %, per ton	3 18 9
Arsenic, Powdered white per ton	19 5 0
Arsenic, Powdered gray per ton	
Sulphuric acid, 1725, S G, per ton	1 17 6
Muriatic acid 28/32 in buyers' carboys each net	4
Nitre cake, per ton	1 0 0
Nitrate of soda, under 5 per cent, per ton, f. o. r., L'pool	14 0 0
Sulphate of copper, per ton	19 0 0
Sulphur, recovered, per ton	6 10 0
Sulphur, flour, per ton	10 17 6
Superphosphate of lime, in bags, per ton	3 5 0
Alum, per ton	6 0 0
Silicate of soda, per ton	6 5 0

These quotations are f o r Widnes or St Helens, less 2½ per cent.

London.

Under date of April 17, 1882, Messrs. W. Caudery & Co. say:

Soda.—The demand for crystals somewhat increased and price improved to £3 2s. 6d per ton, ex-ship. Ash has met with rather more inquiry, price remaining firm at 11s 2d per cent per cwt, landed. Bicarbonate sold to a limited extent at unchanged price of 9s 3d per cwt, landed. Caustic—The export demand for delivery at Liverpool was to a larger extent, and the price there was higher; the London warehouse quotation remaining lower at 9s 3d per cwt for cream and 9s 6d for white, 60% to 62%.

Bleaching Powder in moderate demand at 5s to 5s 3d per cwt, landed.

Cream of Tartar slow of sale and rather easier in price at 121/ to 122/ per cwt.

Acids.—Tartaric was without improvement in demand and, although still quoted at 1s 8d per lb for foreign crystals and 1s 8¾d for English crystals or powder, business, more particularly in the former, was done at less money. Citric in limited demand and offered at 2s 0½d per lb. Oxalic—The manufacturers' price was still maintained at 7d per lb, net money, but second hand parcels were sold at somewhat less.

Sulphate of Ammonia was more freely offered and price lower at 20s 6d to 21s 6d per cwt, according to color, make and place of delivery.

Sal Ammoniac in average demand at unaltered price of 44/ to 45/ per cwt.

Carbonate of Ammonia sold to a fair extent at unchanged price of 6¼d to 6½d per lb, according to package.

Sulphate of Copper lower at 19s 9d per cwt for ordinary first quality, but more business was reported passing for forward delivery.

Potash.—Chlorate steady in price at 5¾d per lb. with an average demand. Prusiate and bichromate both unchanged at respectively 10d to 11¼d per lb, according to make, and 6d transactions somewhat limited.

Alum in average demand and price steady at £6 2s 6d for loose lump, £6 1s 6d for ground in bags.

Refined Saltpetre sold to a fair extent at 27s 6d to 29s per cwt, according to packages and make.

Borax firm in price at 60s per cwt, net money, to 63s, less 2½ per cent, for lump, according to make and quantity, with a fair business done.

Sal Acetoscella offered at 9¼d to 9¾d per lb.

Sulphur unaltered at 9s to 10s for roll and 11s to 12s 6 for flower, according to make, with a moderate demand.

Sugar of Lead.—A slow market at 32s to 32 6d per cwt for foreign white.

Arsenic steady at 101 9d per cwt, landed, for powdered.

Under date of April 24, 1882, Messrs. W. Caudery & Co. also say:

Soda—Crystals have been more freely offered, and prices have again given way to £3 1/3 per ton, ex-ship. Ash continues in demand, more particularly for export from Newcastle and Liverpool, price here remaining firm at 11¼% per cwt, landed. Bicarbonate a quiet market and London warehouse quotation unchanged at 9/3 per cwt. Caustic early in the week continued in demand for export, but toward the close there has been less doing and prices in Liverpool are not maintained at the best, the London warehouse prices remaining throughout at 9/3 per cwt for cream and 9/6 for white 60 to 62%.

Bleaching powder unchanged in price at 5/@5/3 per cwt, landed, with a fair business done.

Cream of tartar is quoted at 120/@122/ per cwt according to quality, with more business passing. Acids—Tartaric was somewhat lower in quotation at 1/7¾ per lb for foreign crystals and 1/8½ for English crystals or powder, transactions being only to a limited extent. Citric was maintained during the week at 2/0½, but closes rather easier at 2/@2/0½. Oxalic from second hands was offered at 6¾d per lb, but manufacturer's price was maintained at 7d nett.

Sulphate of ammonia again lower at 20/3@21/ per cwt, according to color, make and place of delivery; business done not very large.

Sal ammoniac a quiet but steady market at 44/@45/ per cwt.

Carbonate of ammonia in moderate demand at unchanged price of 6¼@6½d per lb, according to packages.

Sulphate of copper maintained at 19/9 per cwt for ordinary first quality, but transactions not not numerous.

Potash—Chlorate qaiet but steady at unchanged price at 5¾d per lb. Prussiate and bichromate still quoted at respectively 10@11¼d per lb, according to make, and 6d.

Alum in moderate demand, quotation unaltered at £6 2/6 for loose lump, and £6 17/6 for ground in bags.

Refined saltpetre lower at 26/6@28/ per cwt, according to packages and make.

Borax sold to a fair extent, price unchanged at 60/ per cwt, nett, to 63/, less 2½% for lump, according to make and quantity.

Sal acetoscella quiet at 9¼@9¾d per lb.

Sulphur steady at 9/@10/ for roll, and 11/@12/6 for flour, according to make.

Sugar of lead in limited demand. Foreign white offered at 31/@32/ per cwt.

Arsenic quiet but steady at 10/9 per cwt, landed, for powdered.

Under date of April 20, 1882, Messrs. George Soanes, Son & Co., say:

The trade for feeding cakes continues fairly good, and late prices are fully maintained.

Linseed cakes, L'don made, per ton	£9
American oblong, Westerns, in bags, per ton	£7 7/6@7 8/9
New York and Boston, in bgs, (E.I. seed,) per ton	£8 5/
Marseilles square, per ton	none.
Cotton Cakes, English, per ton	£5 12/6@5 15/
Do. Decorticated American, per ton	£7 7/6

Linseed oil is a trifle easier at £24 15/@24 17/6 in town casks, and £24 17/6@25 in Petroleum barrels, on the spot, £24 5/ May-August, and £24 15/@24 17/6 September-December. Hull delivery £24 2/6 spot and month, £24 12/6 next four months, and £24 7/6 September-December.

Rape and other seed oils—The market for brown rape oil continues very steady at £27 15/ spot, and £27 15/@28 forward up to the end of the year. English refined £29 15/; crude cotton oil £23 spot; refined £26 spot, and £26 5/ forward—Hull delivery £25 2/6 spot, £25 10/ May-August and September-December.

Cocoanut oil steady—Ceylon £28 5/@28 10/ spot; Cochin £34@35 according to quality.

Fish oils—Sperm £73@74; Cod £31.

Turpentine, &c—Spirits firm. American 49/ spot, and 35/6 September-December. Petroleum 5½d@5⅝d, spot, 5¾d May, 5 15-16d June, 6 5-16d August, 6 11-16d September-December.

Manchester.

Under date of April 22, 1882, Messrs. J. Berger Spence & Co. say:

Chemicals.—It is satisfactory to be able to report the continuance of a slow but steady improvement in the position of the chemical markets. Superfluous stocks are gradually being cleared away, and second hand parcels are not so plentiful, while makers are more numerously heavily engaged forward. Shipments are sustained and rather increased. These combine to give a greater firmness to quotations. At the same time there are needy sellers still sufficiently numerous to prevent a general and permanent benefit, and the progress is not as rapid as would otherwise be the case. The conditions are such, however, that very little acceleration of demand for prompt delivery would materially enhance values. Contracts for the latter half of the year continue to engage a good share of attention, and consumers are more tractable as to terms. A very much larger business for this account might be done, however, did manufacturers deem it prudent to place their forward output at prices nearer to those current. Bleaching powder is less freely offered, and higher figures are quoted. Makers generally are well booked for the present. Ash is maintained at the advance. Alkali is dearer. Metallic salts are in greater request. Acids have an upward tendency. Limesalt is being held for the present. Arsenic remains quiet but steady.

Minerals.—Practically there is no alteration to report in the position of these articles during the week. Sales are sustained and are perhaps a shade more numerous, but the increase is small, and the whole business continues to be distinguished by a cautious hand-to-mouth policy, which at least keeps it regular while it restricts its bulk. Stocks become more cumbrous and tend to increase the competition among sellers. Brimstone sells more freely. Exports on the other side offer greater inducements to purchasers, and this has created some little additional activity. Supplies are not near so scarce. Tale is arriving more freely. Barytes are in moderate request at fair rates. Ochres are slightly more active. China clay has a greater circle of inquiries.

Antwerp.

Under date of April 21, 1882, Messrs. Souheur & Neizert say:

Dyewoods—St. Domingo wood dull, and in other descriptions we have no transactions of importance to report.

Turpentine quiet—A few sales have taken place for consumptive needs at prices as quoted, but otherwise very little is doing. American spot spirits are quoted at fl28 to 28½, and French at fl27½ to 28 per 50 kilo gr.

Petroleum—American refined—There is a small business passing in spot and month. Forward delivery is generally weaker, with the exception of last 4 mos, in which a fair trade was done. We quote: Spot, fr17¼, month do; May, do; June, fr17½; July, fr18; August, fr18½; September fr19; last 4 mos, fr19¼.

	Bbls.
Importations during week	22466
Delivered during week	4000
Stock in Antwerp this day	224298

Naphtha inactive, fr21½@22 per 100 kilos is quoted for spot.

Oils—Linseed with a good enquiry fr57½, brown rape fr66, refined rape fr70½, Messina olive oil fr99, Malaga olive fr98, Palm oil fr85. Neatsfoot oil fr1 25@fr1 37, English linseed oil fr70 per 100 kilos.

Rosin—Good strained American rosin is less firmly maintained at fl3½@3½ per 50 kilo grs French, unchanged.

Lard—Wilcox spot, fr137, month do, May fr136, June-July fr135, August-Sept, fr134½, last of mos, fr131; other brands fr135@136.

Batavia.

Under date of March 23, 1882, Messrs. Dummler & Co. say:

Black pepper has been done at f22.50. Damar selling at f47.50.

Sapanwood—About pls 60000 Java quality have found buyers at f2.50.

Colombo.

Under date of April 4, 1882, Messrs. Hessenauer & Co. say:

Cocoanut Oil—The raw material having come in rather more freely, dealers have given way in their terms and accepted Rs 11.75, whilst a fair amount of business has been done in mill oil at Rs 282.50, f.o.b.

Cinchona.—This bark continues in good enquiry, and at a recent public sale the prices realized were fully up to 50@60c per unit of quinine. Liberal supplies are finding their way in from estates.

Quinine and Chinoline.

In a letter, making some personal explanations and published in the *Times*, Prof. Henry Morton of Hoboken, gives the following interesting account of chinoline and other synthetical products.

Considerable interest, he says, has been excited in professional circles by a series of articles in the German Chemical Society's *Journal* on the physiological and physiologico-chemical action of chinoline, which showed a marked resemblance between the effects of chinoline and quinine. This interest arose from the fact that a cheap and simple process for the artificial production of chinoline had recently been discovered, and was carried out already on a commercial scale. If it should turn out that chinoline was an efficient substitute for quinine, then this cheap artificial method of producing the former substance would rank among the best gifts which modern chemistry had bestowed upon suffering humanity.

So many mistakes have been made as to the efficiency of new remedies, however, that one should be careful in accepting so important a conclusion as is here involved; and though I have read very positive statements on the subject and have instituted some experiments, I am not prepared to state anything positively as yet. Of this, however, I feel sure, that even if chinoline is not the efficient substitute for quinine which it is claimed to be, no long time will elapse before the remaining steps necessary to convert chinoline into quinine or to produce the latter from some other like source will be taken, and the actual quinine now found only as a product of vegetable growth will be built up by the marvellous processes of chemical synthesis from the crude elementary materials found in coal tar and other like materials fit for use in the work of chemical construction.

This work of chemical synthesis, or the building up of more complex from simpler compounds, is by no means at the present day a groping in the dark and trusting to accidental discovery, but is an intelligent process of construction according to general rules, many of which are well known, although, of course, judgment, skill, and experience must be exercised in their application. The first thing is to obtain a knowledge of the structural arrangement of the atoms constituting the body in question. This is done by various treatments, such as the heating with caustic alkalies, with zinc dust, or other so-called reducing agents, or again by careful oxydation. All these are for the purpose of breaking up or, as it were, dissecting the complex compound into simpler groups which combine to form it. Then these simpler groups are examined, and perhaps can be at once recognized or may require to be themselves again studied by a similar dissection. * * * * *

Another example is found in the artificial production of indigo which was first announced by the German chemist A. Baeyer, in 1878, and is already a rapidly growing industry destined without doubt within the next ten years to supersede the agricultural production of that important dyestuff, and thus to liberate for other uses myriads of acres now devoted to raising the indigo plant. The structure of quinine has not yet been fully settled, although a very probable formula has been published by A. Kraken, in the "Transactions of the German Chemical Society," 1881, page 2,310, and therefore some delay may be anticipated in the completion of its synthesis. The first synthesis of chinoline was made by Koenigs in 1879; another by Baeyer in the same year, but neither of these appeared to be commercially practicable.

The artificial chinoline now manufactured is produced by heating together a mixture of aniline, nitro-benzole, glycerine, and sulphuric acid. This heating must be conducted with great care, as the reaction is apt to become very violent. The product is next neutralized with caustic soda, the crude chinoline separated by decantation and purified by distillation with superheated steam. The product so obtained is by no means pure. This process was patented in this country and Europe by Z. H. Skraup, and several patents for the purification of the product and preparation of salts from it for medical use have been taken out by William Pickhardt and Hermann Endemann, of New York. The substance chinoline is not a new discovery, but was known to exist as long ago as 1839, having been at that time extracted in small quantities from coal tar by the German chemist Runge. In 1842 Gerhardt produced it by distilling quinine or cinchonine with caustic potash. Its boiling point has been determined by several chemists as 238° Centigrade, and is specific gravity, index of refraction, vapor density, &c., are all to be found in any standard text book of chemistry. There is no chemical relation between quinone obtained from quinic acid, and quinine or chinoline. Quinic acid is a by-product, or impurity, removed from the extract of bark in the manufacture of quinine. The names owe their resemblance simply to the accidental association above mentioned. The substance known as anthraquinone, produced from anthracene, is quite a different body from the quinone obtained from quinic acid. None of the statements as to these last matters, in the *Post* article, came in any way from me.

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Acid, Acetic, No. 3, 5-lb bot	lb	11
" " " in carboy	lb	9½
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" " "	oz	8
" " Solut	lb	45
" Chromic	oz	19
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" Formic	lb	3 00
" Gallic (lb $1 95)	oz	18
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" Lactic, concent	oz	24
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" Muriatic, c. p	lb	26
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" Pyrogallic	oz	43
" Salicylic	box incl.	1 75
" Succinic	oz	27
" Sulphuric, c. p	lb	27
" Tartaric, cryst	lb	51
" " powder (by bbl. 52c.)	lb	53
" Valerian	oz	40
Aconitia, ⅛ oz vials	oz	2 00
Ammonia, aqua, 20°	lb	8
" " U.S.P., 16°	lb	5½
" " Stronger, U.S.P., 26°	lb	15
" Hyposphites, lb. ($3 50)	oz	24
" Nitrate	lb	34
" " cryst. & granul	lb	34
" Oxalate	lb	1 15
" Phosphate	lb	1 15
" Valerianate	oz	29
Ammonium, Bromide, (lb. 56c.)	oz	6
" Hydrosulphuret	lb	55
" Iodide	oz	35
Amygdalin, ⅛ oz vials	oz	2 40
Amyl, acetate	lb	2 75
" Butyrate	lb	4 50
" Nitrite	oz	35
" Valerianate	lb	6 50
Antimony, chloride sol (butter antim.)	lb	24
" et potass: tart, powd	lb	35
" Sulphurated	lb	50
Apomorphia Muri, Amorph	oz	9 50
Arsenic, solut., (Fowler's)	lb	12
" Iodide	oz	43
" Mero. Iod. sol. (Donovan's)	lb	27
Asparagin, ½ oz. vials	oz	1 55
Atropia, pure, ½ oz. vials	oz	9 75
" Sulphate, ½ oz. vials	oz	8 75
" Valerian, ½ oz. vials	oz	10 00
Baryta, carbonate	lb	90
" muriate	lb	16
" Nitrate	lb	20
Bebeerine, pure	oz	2 50
" Sulphate	oz	1 75
Bismuth, Metallic	lb	2 30
" Ammo, citrate	oz	40
" Liquor	lb	40
" Oxychloride	lb	2 40
" Subcorbonate	lb	2 90
" Sub-nitrate	lb	2 40
" Tannate	oz	56
" Valerianate, ½ oz. vials	oz	95
Blatta Orientalis		1 50
Blue Mass	lb	49
" Powdered	lb	74
Borax, refined, cases	lb	16½
" " bbls	lb	16
" " powder	lb	17½
Bromine	lb	55
Brucia, ½ oz	oz	2 80
Cadmium, bromide, lb $3 00	oz	23
" Iodide	oz	37
" Sulphate	oz	25
Caffeine, ½ oz. vials	oz	2 20
" Citrate, ½ oz. vials	oz	2 20
Calcium, chloride	lb	55
" Bromide	oz	8
" Iodide	oz	37
" Sulphuret	oz	7
Calomel, hydrosub. 25 lb boxes	lb	73
" " 1 lb bots, blue & green	lb	73
Camphor, refined, in squares, by case	lb	26
" " in barrels		25
" Mono bromated	oz	40
Carbon bisulphuret	lb	24
Cerium, oxalate	oz	17
" Nitrate	oz	60
Chinoidine, purified in oz rolls	oz	16
Chloroform, U.S.P., c.b. 8lb	lb	78
Chloral Hydrate (lb $1 70)	oz	16
Citrine ointment	lb	47
Cinchonia, sulphate	oz	31
Cinchonidia, sulph	oz	1 10
Codeine, ½ oz. vials	oz	3 35
Collodion	lb	90
" G.S.V., incl., dozen in one box	doz	2 50
" Cork V " " "	doz	2 00
" Cantharidal, C. V. incl	doz	2 25
" "	lb	2 25
Confectio rosæ	lb	42
" sennæ	lb	42
Copper Ammoniated	lb	95
" Black oxide (lb $1 75)	oz	14
" Sulphate, pure	lb	30
Corrosive sublimate, 25 lb boxes	lb	66
Cream tartar, powd. (bbl. 35) 50 lb boxes		39
Creasote, white	lb	56
" "	oz	6
Crocus metallorum, pow'd	lb	35
Cubebin, ½ oz. vials	oz	1 15
Digitaline, ½ oz. vials	oz	2 50
Dover's powder	lb	1 20
Elaterium, ¼ oz. vials	oz	8 50
Emetine, ¼ oz. vials	oz	3 00
Ergotine	oz	44
Ether, acetic	lb	80
" Butyric, conc	lb	90
" Butyraceous	lb	50
" Chloric, (conc. 95)	lb	80
" Formic	lb	90
" Sulphuric	lb	70
" " washed	lb	73
" " concent	lb	76
Ethyl. Bromide	oz	55
Extract Nux Vomica, covered	oz	30
" " " powdered	oz	40
Fusel oil, purified	lb	75
Glycyrrhyzin, Soluble	oz	35
Hoffman's anodyne	lb	51
Hypophosphite ammon. (lb. $3 50)	oz	24
" Iron (lb. $2 90)	oz	20
" Lime, (lb. 2 40)	oz	17
" Lime & Soda (lb. $2 80)	oz	21
" Manganese, (lb. $5 50)	oz	40
" Potash, (lb. $2 40)	oz	17
" Soda, (lb. $2 40)	oz	17
Iodine, resublimed, (lb. $3 15)	oz	24
" Crude, in bulk	lb	2 55
" Bromids, tin case and g.s	oz	70
Iodoform	oz	49
Iron, alum, (lb. 50c.)	oz	6
" Bromide	oz	18
" by Hydrogen, (Quevenne's)	oz	10
" " "	lb	95
" Carb. proto, (Vallett's Mass)	lb	40
" " prec	lb	120
" Chloride	lb	65
" "	oz	6
" " Sol. (For making tinct.) pint		21
" " Tinc., in carboy, 31	lb	33
" Citrate & ammon-citrate	lb	75
" " "	oz	8
" " Magnesia "	oz	8
" Citrate & Quinine, (lb. $7 50)	oz	55
" " with strychnine	oz	59
" Citrate & Strychnine	oz	90

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" Lactate	oz	10
" Limatura, alcoholized	lb	32
" Oxide, black, pure	lb	50
" Pernitrate, solution	lb	35
" Phosphate, prec	lb	50
" Pyrophosphate (lb 71c)	oz	7
" Subsulphate (lb 53c)	oz	5
" " liquor (Monsel's)	lb	30
" Sulphate, pure	lb	6
" " exsiccat	lb	18
" Sulph and ammon	lb	14
" Sulphuret	lb	23
" Tannate	oz	30
" Tartrate and ammon, plates	lb	65
" " potass "	lb	73
" " " "	oz	8
" " " gran	lb	63
" Valerianate, ¼ oz vials	oz	40
Lactucarium	oz	55
Lead acetate, pure	lb	37
" Iodide	oz	32
" Subacet, liq. (Goulard's Extract)	lb	20
" Tannate	oz	30
Lime, carbonate, prec	lb	12
" Hypophosphite (lb $2 40)	oz	17
" Iodide	oz	37
" Phosphate, precip	lb	30
" Sulphite	lb	24
Liq ammon fortior, U S P	lb	14
Lithia, bromide	oz	29
" Carbonate	oz	29
" Citrate	oz	29
Lunar caustic, pure	oz	87
" " 67% nitrate silver	oz	63
" " cones, with 5% chlo silver	oz	1 06
Magnesia, citrate (lb $1 10)	oz	9
" Nitrate	lb	1 00
" Sulphite	lb	80
Magnesium, iodide	oz	50
Manganese, hypophosphite	oz	40
" Iodide	oz	70
" Sulphate	oz	10
Mercury, (by flask $0 44)	lb	51
" Bi-sulphate	lb	64
" Distilled	lb	67
" With chalk	lb	42
" Cyanuret	oz	45
" Iodide, green	oz	27
" " red	oz	30
" Oxide black	oz	20
" " yellow	oz	25
" Pernitrate, liq	oz	15
" Subsulphate, (Turpeth miner)	lb	1 15
" Sulphuret, (Ethiops mineral)	lb	85
Mercurial ointment, half mercury	lb	50
" " one-third mercury	lb	42
" " citrine	lb	47
Morphia, sulphate, ⅛ oz	oz	4 15
" Acetate, "	oz	4 15
" Muriate, "	oz	4 15
" Valerianate, ⅛ oz	oz	5 50
Narcein	oz	3 75
Oil of black pepper	lb	80
" Cognac, pure, green and white	oz	5 00
" Ergot	oz	13
Opium, Turkey, according to market price.		
" " powd. 33 1-3% above price of the drug.		
Ox Gall, pur	lb	1 50
Phosphorus, 1 lb. cans incl	lb	1 10
" 11 lb cans (by case $0 65)	lb	70
" Amorphous	lb	2 25
Pil. Hydrarg	lb	49
" powdered	lb	74
Pilocarpine, Muriate	gr	12
Piperin	oz	78
Potassa, acetate	lb	33
" Bicarbonate, crystals	lb	22
" Carbonate (Salt of Tart)	lb	14
" Caustic, common	lb	50
" White	lb	58
" Liquor	lb	17
" Chlorate (by keg 18c)	lb	22
" " powder	lb	25
" " purified	lb	30
" Citrate	lb	75
" Hypophosph. (lb $2 40)	oz	7
" Permanganate, pure	oz	7
" " ordinary	lb	65
" Phosphate (lb $2 00)	oz	15
" Sulphate, cryst. (by bbl 13c)	lb	14
" " powd. (by bbl 14c)	lb	15
" Tartrate (soluble tartar)	lb	60
Potassium, bromide	oz	6
" " (lb 52c, case incl.)	lb	57
" Cyanide, fus	lb	58
" " granul	lb	75
" Iodide (case $2.10) bot's incl	lb	2 25
" Iodide	oz	19
" Sulphuret	lb	25
Propylamine	oz	1 10
" Chloride, ½ oz vials		4 50
Ptyalin	oz	1 00
Quicksilver (by flask 44c)	lb	15
Quinine, bromide	oz	3 25
" Citrate, with iron	oz	54
" " " and strychnia	oz	59
" Ferrocyanide	oz	3 00
" Hypophosphite	oz	3 75
" Muriate	oz	3 25
" Sulphate	oz	2 20
" Tannate	oz	1 20
" Valerianate, ¼ oz vials	oz	4 25
Quinidia, Sulph	oz	1 80
Red precipitate, 25 lb boxes	lb	83
Rochelle salt, powd. (bbl 34) 50 lb bxs	lb	35
Seidlitz mixture (bbl 29) 50 lb bxs	lb	30
Santonine (lb $8 00)	oz	53
Salicin	oz	26
Silver chloride	oz	1 30
" Nitrate, cryst. and fu pure	oz	87
" " 67% fused	oz	63
" " cones, with 5% chlo. oil	oz	1 06
" Oxide	oz	1 55
Soda, acetate	lb	40
" Bisulphite	lb	60
" " solution	lb	35
" Chlorate, (lb $1 65)	oz	13
" Chloride, liquor	gal	40
" Citrate	lb	75
" Hypophosphite (lb $2 50)	oz	17
" Hyposulphite (casks 4c)	lb	6
" Nitrate, pure	lb	16
" Permanganate	lb	1 15
" Phosphate	lb	20
" Pyrophosphate	lb	90
" Sulphite, cryst	lb	22
" " granulated	lb	40
" Valerianate	oz	1 20
Sodium Iodide (lb $4)	oz	34
" Benzoate	oz	38
" Bromide (lb 58c)	oz	6
" Salicylate (lb $3 25)	oz	23
Spir. Ammonia	lb	48
" " arom	lb	53
" Lavender	lb	48
" " compressed	lb	53
" Nitr. Duic., U. S. P.	lb	43
" Rosemary	lb	48
Strontia, Muriate	lb	30
" Nitrate	lb	20
" Oxalate	lb	1 26
Strychnia, Acetate	oz	2 35
" Bromide	oz	3 00
" Citrate, with iron	oz	20
" Nitrate	oz	2 35
" Pure Crystals	oz	1 55
" " powdered	oz	1 50
" Sulphate	oz	1 50
" Valerianate	oz	4 10
Sugar of lead, purified	lb	37
" Milk	lb	42
" " powdered	lb	46
Sulphur Iodide	oz	40
Syrup of the hypophosphites of lime, soda, potash and iron	lb	70
" Iod. of iron, U.S.P.	lb	47
" of the phosphates (chem food)	lb	60
Tannin (lb $2 00)	oz	23
Tartar emetic, powdered	lb	65
Uranium, chloride	oz	85
" Nitrate	oz	85
Veratria, ½ oz	oz	3 50
White precipitate	lb	93
Wood naphtha	lb	35
Zinc, Acetate	lb	45
" Bromide	oz	20
" Chloride, fused and granulated	oz	6
" " solution, medicinal	lb	22
" Iodide	oz	38
" Lactate	oz	35
" Oxide, true	lb	12
" Phosphide	oz	1 00
" Sulphate, cryst. (bbl 6)	lb	7
" Valerianate, ¼ oz vials	oz	33

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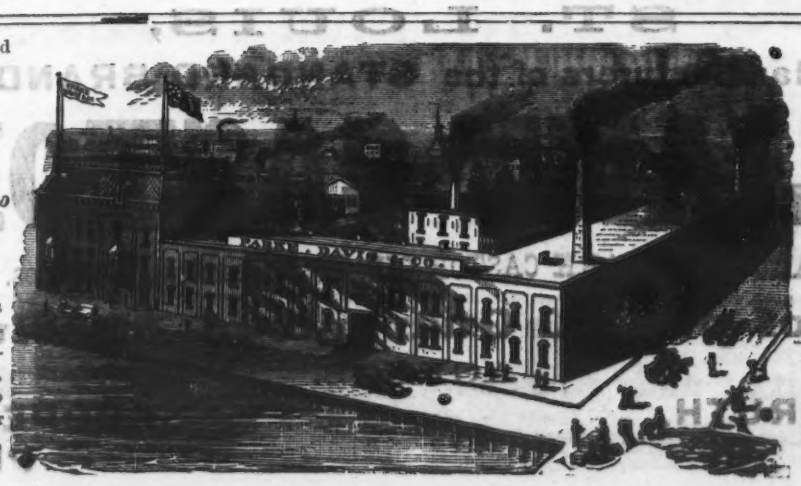

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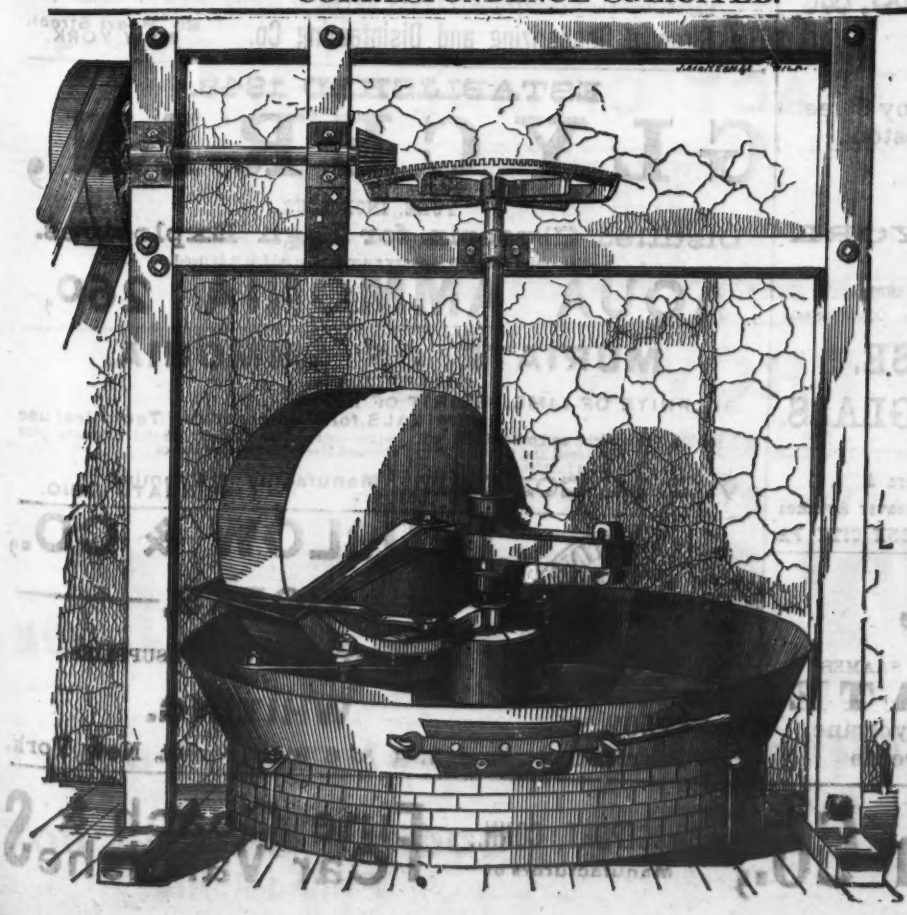

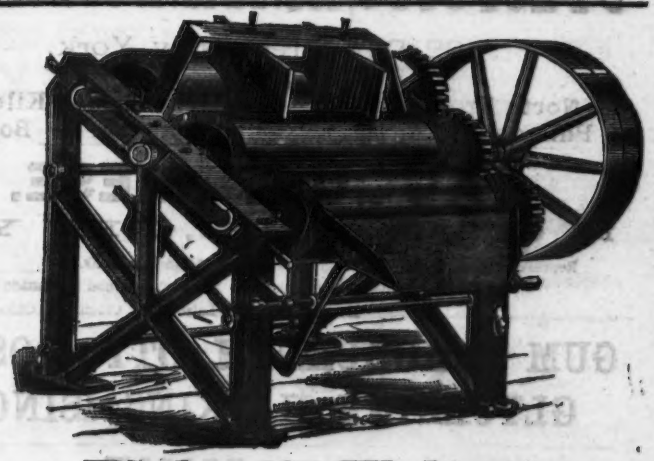

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